The New-York Times.

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VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Drafting to Commence Immediately.

Official Order from the War Department.

Three Hundred Thousand Militia Called Out for Nine Months.

The Deficiency of Volunteers Under the Recent Call to be Made Up by a Draft.

A New Army of Six Hundred Thousand Men.

Important Regulations Regarding Officers.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR-BULLETIN.

War Department,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 4, 1862.

Ordered First—That a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft.

Second—That if any State shall not, by the 15th of August, furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by a special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the *President*, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the Army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of incompetent and unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the *President*.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 4.

PREPARATIONS FOR A WAR MEETING.

Preparations are making upon a grand scale for the war meeting, to be held on the grounds at the east front of the Capitol, at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Hon George S. Boutwell, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue; Hon. Leonard Sweet, of Illinois; Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana; Senator Harlan, of Iowa; Gen. Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District of Columbia; Col. William Harrow, of Illinois, and others have accepted invitations to speak. The President and members of the Cabinet and Maj.-Gen. Halleck have been invited, and will be present should their public duties at the time not prevent. The Marine Band has been detailed to perform during the intervals of the speaking, the usual promenade concert on the west grounds of the Capitol being postponed for that day. Mayor Wallach will preside. It is believed a brigade will be raised in the District of Columbia and vicinity without drafting, if the proper course be pursued.

MORE CAPTURES ON THE COAST.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of two rebel vessels, near Berwick Bay, by the United States steamer *Hatteras*.

OFFICERS APPOINTED UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The following additional officers have been appointed under the Internal Revenue law:

Kansas—John Speer, Collector; James F. Legate, Assessor.

New-Mexico—Chas. Blumner, Collector; Jesus Maria Baca, Assessor.

PRISONERS FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The steamer *Wyandank* has brought up eight prisoners and five refugees from the neighborhood of the Rappahannock. The prisoners were taken during the past week, and were engaged in transporting goods across the Chesapeake and Rappahannock to the rebels.

CONTRABAND TRADE.

The *Wyandank* a few days since overhauled the schooner *Bell, of Brooklyn, for violating the blockade by trading with the inhabitants south of the Rappahannock*. She was loaded with an assorted cargo consisting of shoes, salt, etc., and had also a large quantity of wheat on board. Martin Raynor, the Captain, and H. Chamberlain, who appeared to be the business man, were taken on board the *Wyandank* and brought up with the other prisoners. The schooner was towed up to the Yard yesterday by the *Leslie*.

One day last week, Acting-Master's mate Sheridan, of the *Wyandank*, with a boat's crew from the *Freeborn*, captured, off George's Island, two canoes which were conveying salt. They were accompanied by two men, who were making their way toward the land of Dixie. The two men were sent on board the *Wyandank* and brought up to the city.

The *Reliance*, a few days ago, captured a canoe in the Rappahannock, in the neighborhood of Urbana, with a mail of about forty letters, addressed mostly to officers and men of the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, near Richmond. The letters seem mostly to be of a private character, and, from the fact that many of them are inclosed in envelopes which have been turned, and on the inside bear directions to parties at Heathsville, Northumberland County, Va., it is quite certain letters have been forwarded from that neighborhood. Several of them have the post-mark "Baltimore" on the inside, and were undoubtedly sent from that city, to be forwarded from Heathsville. One of them is directed to Capt. Hiram Cole, and asks him to send some of Uncle Sam's "green-backs" from Richmond, the writer being under the impression that the officers and soldiers of the rebel army made themselves rich by robbing the killed and wounded National troops of the money they had on their persons.

REFUGEES.

Several refugees came up on the *Wyandank*. They all reside in Middlesex County, and were, at one time, in the Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment, but when that regiment left Fredericksburgh for Richmond, they deserted and returned to their homes, where they have been living for two months past, sleeping nightly in the woods or in a boat on the river, being in dread of roving bands of cavalry, who have been scouring the country in search of them and other deserters. On Monday last, hearing that the rebel cavalry were to scour the woods, all but one made their escape and came off to our gunboats for protection.

CONTRABANDS FROM AQUIA CREEK.

The boat from Aquia Creek has brought up over 100 contrabands, who are principally from Caroline County, Va. Many of them have been away from their homes for a considerable time. They were sent to the creek on Saturday last. On their arrival there they were at once directed to the contraband quarters. Among them are persons of all hues, ages, and sizes, including a sprinkling of infants barely a week old. The women, for the most part, lugged the children Indian fashion, and the men bore on their shoulders immense bundles of baggage.

A BOISTEROUS SECESSIONIST ARRESTED.

Dr. Camp was arrested last night for boisterous secession language. It is said his effects were searched, and among other things a letter from Beauregard found.

A PREACHER ARRESTED.

Rev. T. N. Conrad, who has recently been preaching for the Southern Methodist Church, has been arrested by the Provost-Marshal and sent to the Old Capitol prison. The charges against him are, holding communication with the enemy and attempting to send his scholars as recruits to the rebel army.

OTHER ARRESTS.

Arrests are frequently made in Washington of offensive disloyalists.

B. Wheat, W. C. Taylor and Dr. T. B. Johnson were arrested in Alexandria last night, and brought hither.

Several citizens of Fairfax County, arrested under Gen. Pope's orders and taken to Springfield Station, have been released. Considerable excitement exists in Alexandria and vicinity, in consequence of these and kindred proceedings.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

The *Star* of to-day says: "We are informed that the negroes of this city are organizing secret associations for the purpose of protecting themselves, in anticipation of a riot and mob by the laboring classes of whites, similar to those which lately occurred in New-Albany, Ind., Cincinnati, Ohio, and other places. It is also alleged that a number of clerks in the Government employ are aiding the negroes in perfecting their organization. Our informant is a colored man of this city."

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

A number of persons have recently voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance. They were, doubtless, influenced by the newspaper speculations or reports, that the Government was about to thus test the patriotism of our citizens.

THE PRESIDENT AND NEGRO REGIMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 4.

A deputation of prominent citizens waited upon the President this morning, to ascertain if he would accept the services of negro regiments.

The case was fairly put before Mr. Lincoln. It was represented to him that regiments of blacks could be formed and equipped, to be commanded by white officers, and that their services would be of great benefit to the country. It was also urged that the rebels armed their slaves and used them against us.

Mr. Lincoln replied that he could not accept regiments of negroes, but that he would accept as many as would offer their services as laborers.

This, it is understood, is to be the settled policy of the Government.

RICHMOND EVACUATED.

The Rebel Army On the South Bank of the James.

A Pestilence Probably Prevailing in the Rebel Capital.

Gen. Pope's Headquarters, Monday, Aug. 4.

Information from various sources tends to confirm the belief that *the enemy have really evacuated Richmond*, and taken up the south bank of the James River as the line of their defences.

The rebel cavalry, under Gen. Robertson, are believed to have been withdrawn from the Shenandoah Valley, leaving that part of the country to the defence of the guerrillas alone.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 4.

It has been believed here in some quarters, for several days, that the enemy have been evacuating Richmond; *there being a reasonable suspicion that a pestilence has broken out in that city*.

Absentees from the Funeral of Martin Van Buren.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not regret that your correspondent has directed the public attention to the fact of Mr. Flagg's absence and my own at the funeral obsequies of Ex-President Van Buren. The writer does both of us the justice to ascribe it to an unavoidable cause. Mr. Flagg, it is too well known to his friends, has for several years been deprived of sight; and although living in the seclusion of his family, in calm serenity, the fruit of a well-ordered life, and in good general health, is unequal to a journey. No one participates in a greater degree in the universal sentiment of veneration for the character of Mr. Van Buren, and his services to his country, than Mr. Flagg, and to no one *would it have been more grateful and consolatory* to testify this feeling by an attendance on such an occasion. This remark, allow me to say, is not less applicable to myself; and it is a source of unfeigned regret that I was deprived of this mournful privilege.

It is, perhaps, right, and within the pale of delicacy, that the public should know, in relation to one whose fame so largely belongs to his country, that not one of those living or departed, whose personal opportunities, from an early period, enabled them to form accurate judgments of the character of Mr. Van Buren, have failed to ascribe to him the great and engaging qualities, in public and private life, for which he was distinguished. Nor have the journals of the day, of all parties, withheld their tribute to his memory. His public life, and the events of pith and mark with which he has been associated, have been sketched with equal candor and ability. Whatever may have been the acrimonies which characterized the period of his early political career, and the harshness then of hostile prejudice and party feeling, these have passed away. The serene beauty of his retirement, and the unvarying suavity and kindness of his manner, the twilight accompaniments of the becoming grace and dignity of his deportment in all stations and under all circumstances during a long and brilliant career, have shed their mollifying and correcting influences over all minds; so that his friends enjoy now the pleasing reflection, that those, or the descendants of those who, governed by the prejudice and misconception of their day, ascribed to him characteristic intrigue and non-committalism, are foremost to vindicate his character from these most unjust and mistaken imputations, for no man's public course and opinions, upon all the great questions of his times, have been less tortuous, or more open, direct and unquestionable.

But it was in the amenities and refinements of private life—the affectionate attachments which he never failed to awaken and cherish among his immediate friends and relatives—an unsurpassed equability of temper, an even, indulgent and considerate regard for the feelings of others, the charity which gave ever the least severe construction to the acts and even attacks of opponents—that his life was a daily eulogium upon the nature and dignity of man.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

EDWIN CROSSWELL.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

An Important Movement Across the James River.

Reconnoissance to Within Fourteen Miles of Petersburgh.

A Rebel Cavalry Regiment Twice Encountered and Twice Defeated.

All Their Tents, Camp Equipage, and Commissary Stores Destroyed.

An Important Reconnoissance Across the Chickahominy.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Monday, Aug. 4.

Ever since the firing upon our shipping at the mailboat landing, by the enemy's batteries, our troops have occupied the opposite shore. Yesterday a reconnoissance was made from that point back into the country, to within fourteen miles of Petersburgh. It was conducted by Col. Averill, and was composed of 150 of the Fifth United States, and 150 of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, with four companies of the First Michigan Infantry. Capts. Custer and Bowen, of Gen. McClellan's Staff, accompanied them.

At Cox's Mills, five miles from the river, they encountered the Thirteenth Virginia cavalry, drawn up in line. Our men charged on them, when they broke and run. They drove them to their encampment at Sycamore Church, two and a half miles further, where they again formed, but were ingloriously put to flight, leaving behind all their tents, camp-equipage and Commissary stores, which our troops gathered together and burnt. The rebels had two horses killed, six men wounded and two taken prisoners. Our loss was one horse killed. After scouring the country a short distance further, they returned to the river.

There is no further evidence of rebel gunboats on the river this side of Fort Darling.

Information received here goes to show that the *New Merrimac* will not be ready to operate for three weeks yet.

Two of the gunboats were yesterday afternoon engaged in shelling the opposite shore above City Point.

The health of the troops has improved ever since they began to receive fresh vegetables, which were ordered to be issued to them by Gen. McClellan.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rebels' Retire—Preparations for their Reception—Destruction of the Woods—A Reconnoissance Beyond Dispatch Station.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Army of the Potomac, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

The rebels have kept quiet since yesterday morning, when our siege guns forced them to abandon the bank of the river directly opposite Westover, and take shelter in the rear.

It was somewhat expected that the rebels would open fire on us early this morning from the hill opposite the Harrison House; thus repeating their attempt of the morning previous, to create confusion among the troops. We had made preparations for that kind of work, and, if an opportunity had offered, would doubtless have given them much more metal than they could conveniently reply to.

A party of three were rowed across the river yesterday to the bank opposite Westover House, whereon was stationed one of the rebel batteries at the time of the firing in the morning. They did not meet with any of the enemy, and returned with a number of shell, a bucket and a swab, which the gunners had left on the ground, thus showing that their flight was precipitate.

Toward evening about 800 men were conveyed over in transports. They fell to work cutting down the trees along the bank, also fired a number of buildings around which the rebels had been seen to congregate, and which they had used as a kind of headquarters.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry and the Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry made a reconnoissance to the other side of the Chickahominy last Thursday. They crossed the road leading to Bottom's Bridge, crossed the bridge and proceeded to Dispatch Station, at which place the infantry halted, while the cavalry posted on toward Gaines' Hill. They approached so near the hill as to discover upon it the enemy's camp, and having accomplished the object of their mission returned to Dispatch Station, where they were again joined by the infantry, and the whole force came back to camp without seeing the enemy in large numbers.

A citizen of this locality, living between our own and the enemy's picket line, has been detected conveying information to the rebels. He was seized by our pickets when coming from the enemy's side, whither he had gone two hours previous, and was taken to headquarters.

During the cannonading of yesterday morning we learn that one shot struck the cabin of the transport *Elizabeth*, which vessel is in the service of the Medical Department. One shot also passed through the deck of a vessel loaded with ammunition, but did not cause any explosion. Another shot took off the topmast of a schooner. The damage to the shipping is trifling. It is estimated that the enemy, during the one hour's cannonading, fired 150 rounds of shot and shell. Besides the light field pieces used, he also brought into action the 32-pounder Parrott captured from us at Bull Run. This gun is recognized by our artillery officers, from the fact of its carrying a peculiar shell. In every battle on the Peninsula it has been brought into requisition. It is highly prized by the rebels, and well it might be, for according to the statement of their own men, it is considered to be the most valuable and effective piece in their entire park of artillery.

Following are additional names of the killed and wounded: Nathan Ockheimer, Co. K, Sixty-second Pennsylvania—killed; Capt. A. Forncrook, Signal Corps, detailed from Co. D, First Long Island—killed; August Helmer, Co. L, First N. Y. Cavalry—killed; Charles Ammerman, Battery D, Second U. S. Artillery—killed; Wm. Whiteman, Co. E, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves—slightly wounded; A. Taylor, Co. A, Fourth Michigan—severely wounded; Samuel Bemis, Co. E, Thirteenth New-York—mortally wounded; H. Stewart, Regulars—wounded in ankle; Geo. Keck, Battery A, Second U. S. Artillery—wounded in back and arm; J. Spigle, Battery A, Second U. S. Artillery—wounded in foot.

We have just learned that the buildings fired last evening were the property of Mr. Ruffin. His dwelling and all the out-houses were totally consumed. The rebels had been observed to signal from the dwelling, and also dispatch messengers from it. The party who crossed over the river in transports, returned to this side some time during the night.

We venture to assert that ere many days shall have elapsed, active operations will commence.

The rebel rams do not venture farther down than Turkey Bend.

WHIT.

The Expedition to the Other Side—Rebel Covers Destroyed—The Property of the Traitor Ruffin Given to the Flames, &c.

Army of the Potomac, Sunday, Aug. 3, 1862.

Yesterday, a force of 800 men was sent across James River to cut down the woods along the bank opposite Westover and Mail Dock Landings. It is the opinion of some that this is a preliminary step to a portion or the whole of the army moving to that side of the river. Others express a very reasonable belief that it is simply to destroy what has thus far served as a good ambuscade for the enemy. Whatever the ultimate object may be, nothing has as yet transpired to indicate that the entire army is soon to change its base of operations to the other side. It had become generally known that the same woods which our men are now felling were occupied by a strong rebel picket force, who watched and reported every movement of our gunboats and transports in the stream, and who could, by aid of a glass, observe everything that was going on among the troops encamped from a mile to a mile and a half from the river. The same woods also served as an admirable screen for their artillery—an advantage of which they possessed themselves last Friday morning, at the time they commenced shelling our shipping and camp.

It is not improbable that a division or a corps will be sent to encamp on the opposite bank. A force of some kind to hold that position is required to prevent the rebels from throwing up earthworks and again running down their field pieces to open fire on us under cover of night.

It will doubtless be the inclination of some persons in the North to argue against firing the houses of rebels, and they will express much indignation that such a course should have been pursued in the instance of Friday evening, when the dwelling and surrounding houses belonging to the notorious traitor and rebel Ruffin, were consumed to ashes. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that they will reverse their sentiments when they are informed that ever since this army has been upon the ground it now occupies, that dwelling was used as a headquarters by the rebels, wherein they met to exchange views in reference to any movement that was witnessed in our army, and from which they hourly dispatched messengers to the rebel Generals. *The building, having been located on elevated ground, was an excellent* look-off point, and frequently the rebels had a man stationed on the roof to communicate by means of signals to the rear. In fact, considering the great advantage secured to the rebels by allowing the buildings to remain, and the serious disadvantage it imposed upon us, the destroying of them was a justifiable method of turning the tables in our favor.

That a degree of earnestness has been recently exhibited is plainly perceptible, and that it may be continued is the secret and out-spoken prayer of every faithful man in the line. When the order relative to the treatment of rebel property, lately issued by Gen. Pope, was received here, found it an echo in the gratification visible upon the countenances of the troops, and they heartily wished, and now wish that a similar order might be read to them. They have seen the effect of sacredly guarding rebel property, and are anxious to test the adoption of the other course, which enables them to more faithfully guard their own lives and country.

The rebels are concentrating no small fleet off Turkey Bend and above it. A Captain of one of our gunboats counted seven smoke-stacks off that vicinity yesterday. The *Merrimac* No. 2 and one ram are known to be among the number of vessels. What the others consist of has not transpired.

Our gunboats have been drawn up in battle array off Light-house Point, for the last three or four days, or since the appearance of the rebel craft. Neither party seem disposed to approach the other, and as long as they maintain the present distance between each other, the country will not be startled with accounts of a brilliant naval engagement.

Brig.-Gen. Morell has been appointed Major-General of Volunteers. At present he successfully commands the division formerly led by Gen. Fitz-John Porter.

We are pleased to remark that true bravery and merit does not always escape unnoticed by superior officers. It is authentically stated that Capt. Thomas J. Hoyt, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Butterfield, has been tendered the position of Senior Aid to Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, with the rank of Major. It is understood that his firm attachment to Gen. Butterfield and the appreciation the General has for his gallant conduct on several occasions, will induce him to decline the acceptance of the honor. We are further informed that Capt. Hoyt has been recommended to the War Department by Gen. Butterfield as an officer deserving of promotion to the rank of Major for his admirable bearing in the battles of Hanover and Gaines' Hill, and to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for courage and daring displayed at the battle of Malvern Hill. Since the latter battle, Capt. Hoyt has had double duty to perform in consequence of illness among other members of the Staff. As a consequence of this extra exertion he was taken seriously ill himself, and obliged to request a few days' furlough, which was unhesitatingly granted. We trust he will return with recuperated health.

We know of none who have been more diligent and successful in the performance of their duty than Capt. Frederick T. Locke, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He has not been absent a day or even an hour from the army since its arrival on the Peninsula. He is highly esteemed by his superior officers, not only for his faithful services in camp, but his energetic and bold deportment on the field.

It has been remarked in substance by a contemporary, that the late review of Gen. Fitz-John Porter's Corps revealed the absence of numerous officers who had probably obtained furloughs under the guise of sickness. I am informed that no officer has been permitted to leave this command unless he was wounded or actually sick, or had authority to leave on recruiting service, and a small number only have been detailed for that duty. I forward an official list, showing the number of killed and wounded officers in Gen. Porter's Corps in the several actions, from June 26 to July 2, 1862.

WHIT.

An Official List of Officers Killed and Wounded in the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter Commanding, in the Several Actions from June 26 to July 2, 1862.

BRIG.-GEN. MORELL'S DIVISION.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Second Maine Regiment.—Wounded—Adjt. L. P. Mudget, Lieuts. W. R. Conner, J. C. Quimby.

Twenty-fifth New-York.—Wounded—Capts. W. W. Bates, A. W. Preston.

Twenty-second Massachusetts.—Killed—Col. Jesse A. Gove, Capt. John F. Dunning. Wounded—Adjt. Thos. Sherwin, Jr. Maj. — Tilton—missing.

First Michigan.—Wounded—Capts. R. H. Alcott, Geo. C. Hopper, First Lieut. Geo. H. Eggleston, Capts. W. A. Throop, O. C. Comstock.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Fourteenth New-York.—Killed—Lieut.-Col. Chas. H. Skillen, Lieuts. Edward H. Lloyd, George W. Griffith. Wounded—Lieut. E. B. [illegible], Capts. Fred. Harrer, Edward Warr, C. F. Muller, Lieuts. R. H. Foote, W. A. Rowan, John Stephen, Jr., S. W. Hesson, Fayette M. Butler.

Fourth Michigan.—Killed—Col. D. A. Woodbury, Capts. Richard G. DePuy, Merrell A. Rose, Lieuts. Thos. D. Jones, Simeon B. Preston. Wounded—Capt. Geo. Spaulding, Adjt. Francis S. Bodie, Lieut.-Col. Jonathan W. Childs, Lieuts. Joseph L. Smith, Joseph W. Beers, John A. Gordon.

Ninth Massachusetts.—Killed—Capts. Wm. Madigan, John Carley, James E. Cafferty; Lieuts. R. P. Nougent, Francis O. Dowd, John H. Rafferty, Edward M. Sweeney. Wounded—Col. Thomas Cass, since dead; Maj. Patrick Hanley, Capts. Michael Scanlan, Jeremiah O'Neill, J. W. Mahan, C. W. Duggan; Lieuts. John Doherty, Timothy Burke, M. W. Phelan, James F. McGonigle.

Sixty-second Pennsylvania.—Killed—Col. S. W. Black, Lieut. John D. Elder. Wounded—Capts. R. J. Crozier, Robert E. Means, Lieuts. John T. Bell, Alvin King, Wm. J. Patterson, John H. Murray, Edward H. Little, James Brown, Wm. Kennedy, Patrick [illegible].

THIRD BRIGADE.

Sixteenth Michigan.—Killed—Capts. Thomas C. Carr, B. F. Fisher, Lieut. R. Williams. Wounded—Capts. G. Myers, Stephen C. Martin, J. M. Mott, Lieuts. B. McGraw, Frank Eddy, Second Lieut. G. R. Chandler, John Long.

Eighty-third Pennsylvania.—Killed—Col. John W. McLane, Major L. H. Naghell. Wounded—Capt. D. C. McCoy, Lieuts. D. P. Jones, A. E. Gale, E. W. Reed.

Forty-fourth New-York.—Wounded—Capts. —— Vanderlip, Alex. McRobert, Lieuts. C. R. Becker, C. E. [illegible].

Berdan's U. S. Sharpshooters.—Killed—Capt. Drew, Second Lieut. Post. Wounded—Lieut.-Col. I. W. Ripley, Lieuts. C. W. Seaton, C. R. Jones.

Twelfth New-York.—Killed—Capt. Geo. [illegible], Lieut. E. M. Fisher. Wounded—Capt. James [illegible], Lieuts. Ellis Smith, P. A. Oliver, S. A. Estes, Maj. Barnum, Capt. J. Root.

Battery C, Massachusetts Artillery.—Killed—First Lieut. Caleb C. E. Mortimer.

BRIG.-GEN. SYKES' DIVISION.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Third U. S. Infantry.—Killed—Maj. N. B. Rossell, Second Lieut. Woods McGuire.

Fourth U. S. Infantry.—Wounded—Capt. Robert N. Scott, First Lieut. Julius W. Adams.

Twelfth U. S. Infantry.—Killed—Capt. P. N. Stanhope, Second Lieut. Van Dusen. Wounded—Maj. H. B. Clitz, Capt. M. M. Blunt, Lieuts. Chas. R. Coster, M. H. Stacey.

Fourteenth United States Infantry.—Wounded—Capt. John McIntosh; First Lieuts. J. B. Sinclair, J. F. McElhone; Second Lieuts. W. W. Lyon, G. W. Hoover.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Second United States Infantry.—Killed—First Lieut. Richard Brindley; Second Lieut. Thomas D. Parker. Wounded—First Lieuts. Jas. W. Long, Chas. M. Freeman, W. H. Jordan, S. A. McKee.

Sixth United States Infantry.—Wounded—First Lieut. H. A. F. Worth.

Eleventh United States Infantry.—Wounded—First Lieut. C. A. Hartwell; Second Lieut. E. S. Huntington.

Seventeenth United States Infantry.—Killed—Capt. Albert Dodd.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Fifth New-York.—Killed—Capt. W. F. Partridge. Wounded—Capt. Geo. Duryea; Lieutenants Ralph E. Paine, Thos. W. Cartwright, Felix Agnus.

Tenth New-York.—Wounded—Captains Thomas Wilde, J. H. Briggs; Lieutenants Jas. R. Smith, Geo. F. Felt.

Battery I, Fifth United States Artillery.—Wounded—Capt. S. H. Weed.

Battery M, Third United States Artillery.—Wounded—Lieuts. H. J. Hayden, James R. Kelly, Henry F. Brewerton.

HUNT'S ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Fifth United States Artillery.—Wounded—First Lieut. Jas. W. Piper.

First United States Artillery.—Wounded—First Lieut. E. Bayard Hill.

First Maryland Artillery.—Wounded—Adjutant John Bigelow, First Lieut. Theodore J. Vanneman.

BRIG.-GEN. SEYMOUR'S DIVISION.

FIRST BRIGADE.

First Pennsylvania Rifles (P. R. V. C.)—Killed—Capt. Phillip Holland. Wounded—Major Roy Stone, Adjt. W. R. Hartshorn, Capt. J. T. A. Jewett.

First Pennsylvania—Killed—Lieut. Jos. Stewart. Wounded—Lieut.-Col. F. H. McIntyre, Capts. Geo. H. Hess, W. Cooper Talley, Adjt. Wm. H. Stewart, Lieuts. Isaiah F. Graham, Joseph F. McCord, W. T. McPhail.

Second Pennsylvania—Wounded—Maj. Geo. A. Woodward, Capts. Horace Neide, J. Orr Finnie, P. J. Smith, First Lieuts. Daniel H. Conyers, U. B. Fletcher, Hugh P. Kennedy.

Fifth Pennsylvania.—Killed—Capt. F. M. Sturrock, Col. S. G. Simmons. Wounded—Adj. A. G. Mason, Capts. James Taggart, Thomas Chamberlin, John McCleery, Lieuts. D. H. McMicken, T. H. McFadden, W. M. Riddle, J. A. McPheran.

Eighth Pennsylvania—Wounded—Maj. S. M. Bailey, Capts. R. E. Johnston, G. S. Gallup, A. Wishart, First Lieut. W. M. Carter, Second Lieuts. J. Bradford, H. McQuilken.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Third Pennsylvania.—Wounded—Capts. James Thomas, H. Clay Beatty, Lieut. J. B. Roberts, Capt. Wm. Briner, missing; Lieuts. J. Lehmann, missing; D. W. Donaghy, missing.

Seventh Pennsylvania.—Wounded—Capts. R. M. Henderson, E. G. Lantz, missing; Lieut. Levi G. McCauly, missing; Capt. W. W. Wright.

Fourth Pennsylvania.—Wounded—Major John Nyce, Capts. W. C. Beaumont, Francis H. Burger, Thomas T. B. Topper, First Lieut. Geo. W. Bussier, Capt. E. B. Gates, missing; Lieut. John C. Chance, missing; Acting Lieut.-Col. R. H. Woolworth, missing.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Ninth Pennsylvania.—Killed—Lieut. J. Beattie. Wounded—Capt. Charles Barnes, Lieuts. John F. Kirkpatrick, J. K. Barbour, Wm. H. Hope, Jacob H. Wincle.

Tenth Pennsylvania.—Killed—Adjt. E. H. Gaither, First Lieut. John L. Moore. Wounded—Capts. Thos. McConnell, M. B. Adams, First Lieut. Valentine Phipps, Second Lieut. James L. Wray.

Twelfth Pennsylvania.—Killed.—First Lieut. Wm. W. Arnold. Wounded—Capt. Frank Daniels, Thos. D. Horn, Capt. A. G. Oliver, Second Lieut. Wm. H. Kerr.

Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery.—Killed—Capt. H. Easton. Wounded—Lieut. Wm. Stitt.

Battery B, First Pennsylvania Artillery.—Killed—Second Lieut. Thos. Cadwalader, Second Lieut. Henry T. Danforth.

Battery G, First Pennsylvania Artillery.—Wounded—Capt. Mark Kerns.

Battery C, Fifth United States Artillery.—Wounded—Capt. H. V. De Hart.

Field and Staff.—Killed—Capt. Henry J. Biddle, A. A. G., Lieut. J. H. Kuhn, A. D. C. Wounded—Brig.-Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Surgeon Anthony E. Stocker, Lieut. W. H. Watmough, A. D. C., Lieut. E. Beatty, Ordnance Officer.

The Tenth New-York and Fifth New-York in the Richmond Battles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, a great deal has been said by the Press in reference to the Fifth New-York Regiment, "Duryee's Zouaves," and as I am anxious to give honor to whom honor is due, I hope that you will give this explanation a place in your widely-circulated sheet.

The Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers and the Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers are brigaded together, and Col. G. K. Warren, of the Fifth New-York, is acting Brigadier-General.

The Fifth is commanded by Lieut.-Col. Duryea, and the Tenth is commanded by Col. J. E. Bendix, formerly of the Eleventh New-York State Militia.

The two regiments were together at the battle of Gaines' Hill, and fought side by side, and for hours did they together gallantly keep the enemy in check, and three or four times drive them back at the point of the bayonet. The reason that the Fifth is spoken of more particularly is the peculiarity of their dress. The Tenth is also a Zouave regiment, but had the misfortune to lose their dress, it having been destroyed by fire at the White House, Virginia.

The Tenth, being in fatigue dress, were taken for regular infantry.

The reason of my thus alluding to this matter is that, in some of our New-York papers, an officer speaks in glowing terms of the Fifth having done all the work and received no assistance.

A braver regiment never went into the field than the New-York Tenth—nor can the Fifth be equaled; but I do think that, when our brave Generals applauded them, officers of another regiment should not try to tear from them the laurels which they have so dearly won.

As to the officers of these two regiments, let me say that Cols. Warren and Bendix are brave men indeed, and nobly led their men on; also, Lieut.-Col. Duryea and Major Bull, of the Fifth, and Marshall and Major Missing, of the Tenth, stood bravely up before the enemy, and cheered their men on to victory.

The New-York Fifth and Tenth will always reflect honor to the City and State to which they belong.

From an eye witness. D. G. PRENTICE.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, July 31.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

An Important Movement Toward Gordonsville.

Orange Court-House Occupied by Our Troops.

The Defeat and Rout of Two Rebel Cavalry Regiments.

Eleven of the Enemy Killed and Fifty-two Taken Prisoners.

Headquarters of the Army of Virginia,
Aug. 3, 1862—A. M.

Major-General Halleck:

The reconnoitering column under Gen. Crawford crossed the Rapidan and pushed forward to Orange Court-House, yesterday, and took possession of the town, which was occupied by two regiments of the enemy's cavalry, under Gen. Robertson. Eleven of the enemy were killed and fifty-two taken prisoners. Among the latter are one Major, two Captains and two Lieutenants. Our loss was two killed and three wounded. The enemy retired in such haste as to leave their wounded in our hands. The railroad and telegraph line between Orange Court-House and Gordonsville were destroyed.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

MORE DESERTING OFFICERS.

Headquarters of the Army of Virginia,
Near Sperryville, Va., Aug. 4, 1862.

First Lieut. Winfield Simpson, of Company K, One Hundred and Second New-York Volunteers, and Lieut. William Bailey, of Company A, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, are reported by their Colonels and commanding Generals as having deserted the service.

The usual reward will be paid for their apprehension. By command of Maj.-Gen. POPE.

Geo. D. Ruggles, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Gen. Pope's Reply to Capt. Harrison.

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
Warrenton, Va., July 29, 1862.

Capt. Samuel L. Harrison, Ninety-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers:

Your communication of July 27th is received.

It is not necessary to inform you that a commissioned officer, by absenting himself without leave, is guilty of desertion, as well as a non-commissioned officer or private, and is subject to the same process of recovery, and to the same punishment for the offence. Nor do you need to be told that neither your Colonel nor any other officer, except such as are designated by law and regulation, has any right to accept your resignation; nor, under existing orders from the War Department, to give you any leave based on such tendered resignation. You state that you received some injury on the railroad, and that the medical officers of your regiment advised you to resign. This may be true, but until your resignation be accepted by proper authority, you are not discharged from your obligations as an officer of the army. Neither your resignation, the certificate of the medical officers, (if there were any,) nor any other papers bearing on the subject have ever reached this office.

It is needless to tell you, as you must of necessity know it, that under these circumstances you are a deserter from the service of the United States. In time of active operations in the face of the enemy, it is not possible to try an officer for such offences; especially is it so now, when he is beyond the immediate reach of the military authorities of this army, and his company is about to march upon the enemy without a Captain. It is therefore my deliberate intention to adopt the course which seems most effective to prevent such desertions. Every officer of this army absent without authority, will be advertised in the public papers, and disgraced before his people, if it be possible to do so.

No resignation of any officer whatever will be accepted, except upon medical certificate of the most conclusive character, or proof of worthlessness. It is therefore to be distinctly understood that any officer of this army whose resignation has been accepted without medical certificate, has proved himself worthless and incompetent.

Neither with credit to himself nor with any sort of fair dealing toward the private soldier can any volunteer officer tender his resignation. The soldier has agreed to go into the service of the United States, with the understanding that certain persons, who persuaded him to enlist, shall continue to command him. If he had thought otherwise, there is no doubt that in many cases he would have declined to volunteer. When he has been sworn in he is bound for the whole term of service, and there can be no reason why his officer should be exempt; nor, so far as I can control this army, shall he be exempt from the same restrictions. In that respect which has been imposed on the private soldier. A large part of the dissatisfaction justly felt by the private soldiers of the volunteer regiments has arisen from this very practice. As soon as a commissioned officer grows tired of the fatigue and hardships of service, he tenders his resignation, and in very many cases has found means to have it accepted. A private soldier has no such means of freeing himself from an obligation which he imposed upon himself, with the full understanding that the officer who persuaded him to volunteer was equally bound with himself, and would remain with him. The practice of abandoning the private soldiers who have volunteered at their instance reflects little credit upon any officers, and will only be tolerated in this army when I can no longer control it. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

The Overland Mail.

CHANGE IN THE ROUTE.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 31.

We understand that the daily Overland Mail *coaches to California* have resumed their trips, and leave Atchison, with passengers and express matter, as usual every morning. No official instructions have yet been received from the Post-office Department, to send the mails for the Pacific by this route, although it is probable that such instructions will be issued in a few days. Our authority for the statement that the coaches have resumed their daily trips, is a private dispatch from the local agent of the company at Atchison to a gentleman in this city.

The company on the 7th inst. obtained leave from the Postmaster-General to change the route between Julesburgh and Fort Bridger. Twenty days were allowed to remove the stock from the old to the new route. As some dispute has arisen in the Eastern papers regarding the exact location of the new route, we append an extract from a private letter from Ben. Holladay, Esq., proprietor of the Overland Mail line, referring to the subject, which ought to be conclusive as to the route chosen. Mr. Holladay says:

"From continued interruptions by the Indians on our old route, I have deemed it impracticable to continue service thereon, and have therefore asked and obtained consent from the Post-office Department to change to a new route, leaving the old one at Julesburgh and following the Pike's Peak road to within seventy-one miles of Denver City, along the South Platte to the Cache-la-Poudre River, up this to a point near Bridger's Pass, through it over to Bitter Creek, down this to Fort Bridger, where we strike the old road. By adopting the new route, we leave that part of the country infested by Indians one hundred miles to the north, which I hope will free us from their annoyances, and, at the same time, save us from trouble by snows in the Winter season. Another advantage gained is that our route is considerably shortened, enabling us to carry the mails to California in less time than heretofore."

The distance by the old road, from Julesburgh to Fort Bridger is 561 miles; by the new route it is less than 500 miles. The distance to the principal stations between Atchison and San Francisco are as follows:

From Atchison.	Miles.	Whole Distance.
To Fort Kearney	253	253
To Julesburgh	202	[illegible]
To Fort Bridger	403	[illegible]
To Salt Lake City	113	[illegible]
To Camp Floyd	39	[illegible]
To Ruby Valley	216	[illegible]
To Fort Churchill	245	[illegible]
To Carson City	35	[illegible]
To Placerville	84	[illegible]
To Sacramento	50	[illegible]
To San Francisco	125	[illegible]

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light, with Nearly a Million in Treasure.

The Troubles in the United States of Colombia.

THE PANAMA IMBROGLIO.

Later Intelligence from Central and South America.

The steamship *Northern Light*, with the California [illegible] arrived [illegible] yesterday morning, having left Aspinwall on July 26. The following [illegible]

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$10,302	Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	$12,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jas. Patrick & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Myers & Co.	6,000	Isaac Hecht	14,[illegible]
[illegible] Patrick	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co.	3,000
[illegible] Bernard	[illegible]	[illegible] & Brewster	34,000
Baker & Merrill	5,000	Lawrence, Gibbs & Co.	6,000
Jas. Hayward	[illegible]	J. Ledgh	22,500
[illegible] Parker & Son	12,500	M. Lederer	4,[illegible]
[illegible] Patrick	10,[illegible]	H. Cohn & Co.	52,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scholl & Bro.	33,[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	20,[illegible]	John Phelan	11,000
Wm. Heller & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,900
Wm. Seligman & Co.	34,500	J. B. Newton	30,200
J. Heller & Bro.	[illegible],000	S. Rosenbaum & Co.	35,000
J. & N. Goodwin	5,000	Eug. Kelly & Co.	36,000
Frank Baker	2,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]7,500
[illegible] & Fried-man	[illegible]	Order	5,000
Total			$[illegible]

ASPINWALL.

Handy & Hoadley	$2,500	Parsons & Pettit	$600
[illegible]	[illegible]	Order	[illegible]
Colgate Hoffman	1,000	J. F. Joy	300
Total			$6,880

The excitement in Panama continues. The *Panama Star and Herald*, of July 24, says:

"Every day appears to bring some new cause of [illegible] and alarm to the citizens of Panama, without it being possible to arrive at any definite or [illegible] opinion regarding the termination of the anticipated trouble. The question, are we to have a fight? has now changed into—when will the fight [illegible]

"From the best informed sources, it appears tolerably certain that a large body of men may soon be expected here from Chiriqui and Fabrega to aid the Governor in quelling the spirit of insubordination recently displayed here, and to assist him in reestablishing a feeling of security among the inhabitants.

"The Governor appears to be seconded in his efforts to [illegible] the State Government by the leading and most influential men of the Isthmus—Don Jose Obaldia and [illegible]—who have now one thousand [illegible] arms, and if the Government can bring anything like such a force as this to Panama, we cannot see what opposition he can meet with, for, at the best, not more than three or four hundred badly organized and still worse armed men, can be raised to offer any resistance.

"The Plaza of Santa Ana was the scene of extraordinary excitement yesterday, occasioned by an order of the Bishop to take all the valuable ornaments and jewels from the churches, and deposit them in some safe place to prevent their falling into the hands of Gen. Mosquera, should he [illegible] an order for their confiscation."

Señor Jovane had already removed these valuables from some of the churches, but on its being known outside the city that he intended taking those from Santa Ana, there was a general outcry among [illegible], and hundreds of women crowded into the square, determined to resist their removal. How the matter finally ended we have not learned, but we believe the outsiders got the best of it.

"The [illegible] and ammunition belonging to the police force have been seized, and carried off to the barracks."

There is a famine in many towns of Nicaragua, and the poor have suffered severely, substituting roots and pinuela, a species of the agave plant, for bread and meat.

The demand for cotton in Europe does not seem to stimulate the Nicaraguans to plant, and what little is grown is used.

Indigo is on the increase in Nicaragua, several new plantations having started, which will produce well. Cacao is gradually increasing, and coffee will be [illegible] by next year.

The Government of Chili has issued a circular forbidding the circulation of Bolivian dollars coined in 1860 and 1861 as they are short of the proper weight.

UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.

Movements of Mosquera—Senor Manuel Maria Diaz appointed Governor of Panama—His Proclamation—Gov. Guardia Threatening—A Curious Imbroglio.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 25, 1862.

A day or two since, a small schooner arrived at [illegible], from Carthagena, bringing dispatches to Col. Santacoloma, Mosquera's commander in Panama. She is said to have six days' later intelligence from Bogota than that previously received and already [illegible] by you; but I can learn nothing further [illegible] Gen. Mosquera, as late as the 28th June, had not left Bogota, as it was announced he would [illegible] to take command of his armies of operation in the [illegible] State of Antioquia and Cauca. Whatever may have been the nature of the dispatches received by Santacoloma, it is quite apparent that they [illegible] an important movement [illegible] in this city this afternoon—no less than a pronunciamento naming Señor Manuel Maria Diaz Governor of the State, and deposing the present Governor, Señor Santiago de la Guardia. This action seems to have been brought about by a few of the leaders of the Mosquera party here, who style themselves Liberals, among whom Señors Buenaventura [illegible] and Mateo Iturralde are prominent. Don Manuel has accepted the trust and issued the following:

PROCLAMATION.

COUNTRYMEN: Always disposed to offer my services to the country and to the party to which I have the honor to belong, I have not hesitated to accept the post of Provisional Governor of the State with which the majority of my fellow-citizens have favored me. I am not ignorant of the grave responsibility which I assume; but the imperious necessity [illegible] to reconquer our dignity, outraged by Ex-[illegible] Guardia, [illegible]

[illegible] by which I am solely guided under [illegible], will be well rewarded, on laying down my office, if I shall have fulfilled the dictates of my conscience, in having restored the dignity of [illegible] and satisfied the noble desires of the people who to-day have given me their confidence.

To secure these noble ends, I count on the prompt [illegible] of the men of my party and of all honorable men.

[illegible] individual guarantees to citizens and [illegible] respect for property and the laws, a frank [illegible] policy, and an energetic support of [illegible] established by the illustrious General [illegible] Mosquera, is the programme of my Administration. [illegible] in the future, do not spare [illegible], and victory will crown our work. Do not doubt it.

MANUEL MARIA DIAZ.

Panama, July 25, 1862.

Either Don Manuel or Col. Santacoloma immediately dispatched Capts. Capella and Neira to the interior for men to strengthen the movement.

[illegible] already know that Gov. Guardia changed the capital of the State from Panama to Santiago, on account of the invasion of this city by Mosquera's troops, and their avowed intention of enforcing Mosquera's decrees in the State, in contravention of the arrangement made at Aspinwall a year ago, called the Guardia-Murillo Convention. He has been engaged there for a month past in raising men with which to drive Santacoloma's troops, only 250 in number, from Panama, and threatens to come down upon us soon with 2,000 men. But we have certain information that he has as yet enrolled but 500 men, and many of these will be found among the missing when needed. The story that Iraldia, late Governor of Panama, had raised for Gov. Guardia 500 men in the district of Chiriqui, proves to be false, as I told you it would in my last. Gov. Guardia's term of office expires in the early part of September, and an election took place on Sunday, the 13th inst., to succeed him. But, although Panama generally casts [illegible] votes, only eight persons voted, the Conservatives abstaining altogether from voting, and the Liberals staying away probably because they then contemplated the revolutionary measures they have just adopted. [illegible], I doubt if we have anything more than a war of words. Neither party has a dollar in money, and neither party could probably bring 1,000 men into the conflict. It is [illegible] reinforce Col. [illegible] Carthagena. And if [illegible], to [illegible] the [illegible] Convention, [illegible] in Carthagena [illegible] August, will [illegible], we [illegible] to these petty quarrels and disturbances in Panama, and the people of the State once more allowed to pursue their avocations in peace and quietude.

On the 18th, I believe it was, a funny affair took place outside the city walls. Bishop Vasquez, who is no friend to Mosquera, had been removing the plate and ornaments from the churches and cathedral of Panama, it is said, to transport to Costa Rica, on the plea that Mosquera's agents might confiscate them. By his order the Padre Jovane undertook to remove the ornaments and relics from the Church of Santa Ana, and a cart was drawn up before the principal entrance in the forenoon to take them away. By this time a large crowd had collected, principally negroes, and a cry of alarm was heard. Thereupon the women seized upon the cart, and it was with difficulty he saved his bacon, while the jewels and plate were restored to the church. The people of Panama generally applaud the action of the negro women, and they are irreverent enough to say that they would [illegible] soon see Mosquera rob the churches as the Bishop.

We are perfectly flooded with rain this month. The bottom of the great watering machine must have dropped out.

We have only the United States steam frigate *Saranac* in Panama. No British or French vessel. The British gunboat [illegible] left Aspinwall for Greytown on the 18th. The United States brig *Perry* is in that port. The United States war-steamer *Lancaster* is expected soon at Panama. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Valparaiso.

The Panama Railroad Company's bark *Magdalena* arrived at Aspinwall on the 24th. The only other American vessels in port are the barks *Zenas Coffin* and [illegible]. The latter vessel is ready to sail for Matanzas, but I believe is detained by sickness of crew.

Señor Jose Antonio Marquez goes to New-York for Washington, as bearer of dispatches to the Peruvian Minister and for the United States Government. He then goes to Mexico, if the French will let him in, as Peruvian Consul, to watch Louis Napoleon's movements. Señor Blas Arosemena, a member of one of the most distinguished families of Panama, and who has occupied many prominent positions in the State and National Government, also goes to-day on the *Northern Light*; also, E. B. Dimon, Esq., agent here and at Aspinwall of Wells, Fargo & Co., ticket agent of the Panama Railroad Company, and agent at Aspinwall of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Difficulty in Ecuador—The Peruvian Congress—Affairs in Bolivia and Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 25, 1862.

The semi-monthly British mail steamer arrived at Panama from the South Coast on the 22d inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to July 2, and from Callao and Lima to July 14.

ECUADOR.

The only matter of note we have from this State is the fact that a party of 400 New-Granadians, from the Province of Pasto, in Cauca, followed an opposing and retreating force one league into Ecuadorian territory, and when ordered to retire, fired upon and wounded an officer of Ecuador, in command of the frontier station. The Ecuadorian Government had demanded the dismission, within 48 hours, of the Colonel commanding the New-Granadian or Colombian troops, and also that of the Prefect of the District, which demands were refused, upon which 1,000 men were marched into Pasto to obtain satisfaction. The result is not known.

PERU.

The preparatory sessions of Congress commenced on the 15th of July; the constitutional installment follows on the 28th. The President will present a law of general amnesty to political offenders, which will be unanimously voted by Congress. It is expected that Don Miguel Canto will be elected President of the Senate, and Don Jose del Carmen Delgado President of the Deputies. Gen. San Roman will be declared elected President of the Republic, but it appears that no person has received the constitutional number of votes for Vice-President. The question of Mexico will give rise to much exciting discussion in the debates of Congress, and some important action may be taken. There are many who contend that all the Spanish-American Republics should close their ports against French commerce if France continues to make war on Mexico. It is thought that "in this great movement the United States of America, who have been not less offended than ourselves, would naturally not stand aloof"—so says the Lima *Comercio*. A Consul from Peru for Mexico has just been appointed, to watch matters, in the person of a young poet, Don Arnoldo Marquez. Another Consul is to be sent to Acapulco for the same purpose.

A flattering account is given of the state of the German Colony of Pozuzo, in the wilds of Peru, which has received much fostering care from the Government.

From January to April of this year 67,322 tons of guano, valued at $4,069,920, have been shipped to Europe from the Chincha Islands, including freight. From the port of Iquique, from January to June, 318,256 cwt. of saltpetre has been shipped, valued at $2,065,510, including freight. In cotton and other domestic produce $190,000 worth has been shipped from Callao. The value of minerals, principally silver and copper, shipped from Callao the first six months of this year, is $2,226,560.

There is a project to make a railroad from Lima to Jauja, across a series of mountains, to reach the main chain of the Andes at the point of their greatest elevation, and engineers are engaged in making observations. The chief of the party has been engaged in a similar work in the United States. It is not likely such a plan will be carried out, in Peru.

Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 40d. per dollar; on the United States, nominal, 20 per cent. premium.

BOLIVIA.

The Government has established itself in Cochabamba. The republic is tranquil.

CHILI.

The new cabinet of President Perez was expected daily to take possession of their portfolios. The Government has issued a circular forbidding the circulation of Bolivian dollars coined in 1860 and 1861, those of the former year being short weight 5.86 grammes, and those of the latter 5.10.

The Secretary of State has been requested by members of the House of Representatives to lay before Congress all documents and information upon the course of the Chilian Government on the invasion of Mexico by European Powers.

In compliance with that request, the Secretary informed the House, on the 26th inst., that the President gave early instructions to the Chilian Minister at Washington, to confer with that Cabinet and adopt those measures thought necessary, in concert with other Spanish-American Ministers at that city.

The same gentleman added that as soon as any fears were entertained of plans in Europe for the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, the Chilian Government sent to our Minister at London a protest, to be laid before the Cabinets of England, France and Spain. The protest was couched in moderate, but explicit terms, showing those Powers the impropriety of such an intervention. Copies of the same protest were sent likewise to all American Governments, inviting them to adopt those measures which circumstances might require.

The American ship *Forest Queen* has entered the port of Valparaiso in distress. She left Tome for Liverpool with 12,000 fanegas wheat, 8,000 to Messrs. Rabencroft, Fox & Co., and 4,000 to Messrs. Graham, Rowe & Co. She first put back to Talcahuano, and thence to Valparaiso, with two feet water in her hold and cargo badly damaged.

The British three-masted schooner *Rothay*, which went on shore on the Southern Coast on the 5th June, will be a total loss.

The French line-of-battle ship *Duguay-Trouin* arrived at Valparaiso, Callao, on the [illegible] ult. She was [illegible] by the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* as [illegible] go anchors.

From May 1, 1861, to [illegible] 1862, fifty vessels [illegible] from Talcahuano [illegible] 107 [illegible] to ports. Fifty American whalers have [illegible] the same port from [illegible] of January to the end of [illegible]. The average expense of each, during [illegible] in port, is estimated at $1,[illegible].

The weather has been very tempestuous on the coast of Chili the past season, and the rains all through the country excessive, and it is feared some damage to crops will follow if the wet weather continues. Several British vessels have been damaged in the Bay of Valparaiso by collisions, but no Americans.

Business has been dull the past fortnight, having been restricted to local consumption. The stock of imported goods has been somewhat reduced, but not enough to affect the market. Money is plenty, but holders do not find so good security as they could wish. Best commercial paper goes from 9 to 10 per cent. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45 to 45½ pence per dollar. On United States 10 per cent. nominal. Freights to England and Hamburg £4 to £4 5s. Flour continues to advance, being sold at from $3 75 to $4 00 per quintal, six months. Barley, $1 72 to $1 75 per fanega, [illegible]. American chairs slow of sale, though not plenty. Pine Lumber—coarse is abundant, but good qualities would sell well. Copper Bars, $17 50 cash, though buyers are not disposed to pay more than $17 25. Sheepskins, $1 50, each.

There is no news from the River Plate Provinces.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Guatemala and Honduras—The Difficulties Between the Clergy and State in Salvador—The Nicaragua Transit Route.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 25, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, arrived at Panama on the 20th. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 11th, Salvador to the 12th, Nicaragua to the 15th, and Costa Rica to the 18th July. The news is not important. The *Guatemala* brings 647 [illegible] cochineal, 538 bags coffee, $65,900 in specie for England, together with hides, sugar, &c.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

Since the assassination of President Guardiola, Honduras has been quiet, under the rule of Señor Castellanos, Vice-President. But the Vice-President does not appear to possess the capacity for governing that was accorded on all hands to his predecessor. He is charged with being the tool of designing men, and many think he will get the country into trouble in some alliances, defensive and offensive, which are projected, and which may again light the flames of civil war in Central America. Congress has rejected the concordat lately made with the Pope, and instructed the President to make a new one. It has also passed a bill allowing the President to make his official residence in any portion of the country he may select.

From Guatemala we hear of the death of Señor Louis Batres, a man of much prominence in that Republic.

Many improvements in roads, bridges, moles, etc., were making in Guatemala, and education was on the rise. A plank-road is to be built between San José and Escuintla.

Messrs. Beame & Marie, of New-York, have obtained an exclusive privilege for twenty years to use a machine to clean fibrous plants and cotton.

SALVADOR.

The difficulties between the State and the clergy are not yet settled. President Barrios has prolonged the time given them to take the oath of obedience to all the laws of the Government twenty days extension. They will have to come up to the mark, for Barrios is not a man to be trifled with.

On the 13th the President and prelates had a great *fiesta*, for the purpose of blessing the labors upon the new bridge across the Acapuapo River, on the road from San Salvador to San Miguel, called the Bridge of San Vincente. The official gazette of Salvador goes into spasms on the occasion, singing out, "Praise eternal to Barrios for this great work!"—although the malicious aver that his brother-in-law was allowed to make a small fortune without advancing the work a hair.

Señor Montufar, the accomplished Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador at Washington, has returned to Salvador with the new treaty made with Mr. Seward, of amity, commerce, freedom of worship, extradition, etc.

Grain of all kinds is so scarce in Salvador that the Government has prohibited all exports of corn till the next crop shall be gathered in.

NICARAGUA.

The great excitement now in this State is the projected opening of the Nicaragua Transit Route for passengers and freight between New-York and California. The official paper of Costa Rica contains an announcement authorized by Mr. Riotte, United States Minister Resident at San José, that "Mr. Walter Campbell has arrived at Corinto with $5,000, for the first payment to the Government for the privilege of the transit," but Mr. Riotte does not say that Mr. Campbell *paid* the money to anybody. Contracts for lumber to build wharves and bridges and for repairing the transit road have been made, (whether bogus ones or not I do not know,) and it is said the route will be reopened in September. Don't believe it!

In Nicaragua, as well as in Salvador, the people are suffering from the scarcity of grain. Many are living on roots, pinuela and the agave plant, while others have abandoned their lands and gone into the towns to get food.

After all the great spread about raising three or four hundred thousand bales of cotton in Nicaragua this year, it is found that the whole amount exported and to be exported will be eighty-five bales. The people, however, are raising an increased quantity of indigo, cacao and coffee.

There is some quarreling in Nicaragua as to who is to succeed Gen. Martinez in the Presidency, but the general opinion is that he will succeed himself.

COSTA RICA.

The United States Minister Resident, Hon. C. N. Riotte, entertained his countrymen and friends at San José on the Fourth of July, and had "a good time." Mr. Riotte is one of the ablest representatives abroad of the United States Government, and his polished address and popular manners make him exceedingly agreeable to the people among whom he resides.

The coffee crop had been nearly all exported. The trees look well for the coming crop.

True Neutrality Consists in the Recognition of the South by France and England.

Translated from the Courier du Havre of July 14.

* * * * Even on the supposition that the North will be victorious in every encounter, the present war is endless. The South may be vanquished; it will never submit. Union sentiments do not exist in the South; on the contrary, a deep aversion for the Yankee prevails everywhere.

In presence of such a situation what has Europe to do, and by Europe we understand France and England? There are three lines of policy to follow: We must either reconcile the North with the South, or leave things as they are, or maintain the lame neutrality adopted two years ago, or recognize the South as an independent State, since it has been already recognized as belligerent.

The first supposition is not admissible. Our intervention would not be accepted and would complicate the situation. To maintain the *statu quo* is to delay the conclusion of a state of things growing worse and worse every day, and perfectly insufferable. It is obvious that if things remain as they are we cannot expect to see our exportations to the United States resume their former course, nor American cotton take the way of our harbors. This has lasted over a year and a half, and can last one or two years more. Such an interruption in our commercial relation is equivalent to suppression.

The last policy, the only logical one there is, the only one conformable to the commercial interests of France and England, is the *recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a de facto Government*, without interfering in the present feud. This is, in a word, absolute [illegible] neutrality. We must not disguise that [illegible] assumed by France and England [illegible] true neutrality. We [illegible] we do not trade with the South [illegible] the [illegible] with the North [illegible] South [illegible] and [illegible] through [illegible] not neutrality but partiality in favor of the North.

Let us reestablish [illegible] the [illegible] impartiality, let us tell them that we do not mean to interfere with their quarrels, but let us warn them that we do not intend to be mixed in it against our will. Let us receive the Southern cotton and tobacco as we received Northern flour and salt meat. We will send to both our cotton goods, our woolens, our wines and [illegible]. We will make wishes for the restoration of peace among them, but we will do nothing more.

Thus understood, neutrality will be a truth.

FROM NASSAU.

The Case of the Oreto—A Villainous Crew—The Karnak—Cargoes for Rebeldom.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASSAU, N. P., Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

The *British Queen* arrived on Thursday last, bringing [illegible] rather [illegible] news from the North. It has given occasion for great exultation among the Secessionists here and their [illegible] friends, the native Conchs. The privateer *Oreto's* case has not been decided yet. It was commenced about a fortnight since, and was postponed on account of the sitting of the General Court, which will probably not rise for a week or more, when this important matter will be resumed and decided. It is thought by many here that she will be condemned, but by a large majority [illegible] she will be released. The crew have been discharged and set adrift upon us, and a more villainous set of human beings, in appearance, I never saw. Billy Wilson's Zouaves are Christians to them.

The steamer *Karnak* has been got off. Her principal leaks were found to be caused by the breaking of her feed and escape pipes. They have all been stopped, and the only remaining leak is around her propeller shaft, which can be easily stopped, when she will receive what temporary repairs may be necessary, and sail to New-York to be sold. The purchasers have made a good bargain.

The English steamers, with cargoes for secession, still continue to arrive. Our warehouses are all full, and there are besides twelve cargoes afloat in steamers, and quite a number of ships and brigs loaded. It is estimated that there is at least $10,000,000 worth of goods in store and afloat here at present, destined for the rebels. An English brig came in yesterday, with a full cargo of powder, and anchored in our harbor, which is strictly against the laws here for a *Northern vessel* to do. Very few vessels from here have attempted to run the blockade lately. The British steamers *Minna* and *Leopard* will leave for Charleston in a few days, with full cargoes of arms, ammunition, &c. A steamer sailed for Charleston about a week since, with a valuable cargo. The following steamers are reported to have succeeded in getting into the same port since I wrote you last; the *Lloyds, Kate, Modern Greece, Nashville, Memphis* and *Tubal Cain*. I hope this may not be true. The steamer *Emilie* (late *Seabrook*) left here about a month ago. I am glad to see her safe arrival in Philadelphia. McLeod, who was taken in her, and owned a considerable portion of her cargo, is about the smallest specimen of humanity I have ever met with, and the Captain, Vincent, is as vile and foulmouthed a rebel as can be produced. He should be locked up for the remainder of the war. The steamer *Bahama* sailed from here, for Liverpool, about a fortnight ago, taking among her passengers the celebrated Henry Adderley. He may return *via* New-York, and a sharp lookout should be kept for him. The steamer *Reliance*, belonging to Savannah, and coming from that port with a cargo of cotton, was captured by one of our gunboats off Hole in the Wall last week. This is the second vessel that has run the blockade from Savannah within a fortnight. Last Friday was a day of great excitement here among the natives. The Government steamer *Adirondac* chased the bogus British steamer *Herald* to within about ten miles of our harbor, firing shot and shell at her, several of which struck, without doing much damage, however. She escaped, and got safely into the harbor with a cargo of cotton from Charleston. The *Adirondac* then shut off her steam and remained about three leagues from the shore, when Her Majesty's steamship *Greyhound* was ordered out to her, and after being gone about three hours returned. The *Adirondac* then steamed up to the bar, and, after anchoring, ran up the British ensign to the fore and saluted it, which was returned from the fort. When they commenced firing the salute the darkies, men, women and children, became panic-stricken, and ran in all directions, crying out "War! war! war!" much to the amusement of the more sensible portion of the community. The compliment is spoken of in the highest terms by all liberal-minded persons here. The Governor has allowed her to coal and make some few necessary repairs. She will probably sail to-morrow. Her presence has been an eye-sore to the steamers lying here waiting to run the blockade.

The American bark *Escoriaza*, Capt. Ryder, was wrecked about ten days since on the north point of Eleuthera, with a cargo of coal from Wales, bound for Havana. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

The steamer *Kate* has returned from Charleston with a cargo of cotton, and will leave in about ten days with another load of arms, ammunition and goods. There should be some means taken to stop her. She does more mischief than half the other steamers put together. I think Capt. Gansevoort, of the *Adirondac*, has posted himself up about secession movements in this place.

UNION.

Mr. C. C. Burr not a Sympathizer with Secession—a Note from that Gentleman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The note in your paper to-day in relation to a lecture delivered by me in Pascack is without the least foundation in truth. The title of my lecture was, "The Kings of Labor." It was in no sense a partisan political lecture. No such language as you attribute to me was used, nor any words that could be construed into such a meaning. The lecture was not disturbed by any hostile demonstration whatever. A considerable portion of the Hall was filled with ladies, and the most perfect quiet and good order prevailed from the beginning to the end of the lecture. So far from counseling resistance to the payment of the taxes, I distinctly stated that the taxes must be paid, and that however much we might condemn the measures of the Administration, we are bound to yield a willing and prompt support to our Government and country. I have never at any time counseled any other course. I proclaimed in that lecture that "On no condition are we ever to consent to a destruction of this Union." I have just given to the public a little book of three lectures, containing a "Plea for the Union," and I am incapable of uttering a word or syllable that is not honestly for the perpetuation of this Union.

The article from a Paterson paper, which was your authority for the notice you gave of my lecture, was, I am told, written by a negro, who was not in the hall, and who did not hear the lecture. At any rate, whether negro or white man, he is an abominable liar, as will be proved to the next Grand Jury of Bergen County. Respectfully,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1862. C. C. BURR.

The True Policy of Government—A Draft for Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A constant reader of your paper desires to express his thanks for your timely article on "The future of the war—The Government and the people." Nothing will save us but to bring the Government up to the line of conduct marked out in this article. There is as much gloom and despondency in the public mind to-day as on the 1st of July; and if you wish to know why, ask the man in the street—in the rail-car; ask the farmer in the rural district, and you get but one answer: "We are in danger of losing all by the tameness and incapacity of our leaders."

Said a farmer in Vermont to the writer, on the 5th July, (he had come three miles to get his TIMES,) when asked how he felt about the war, "If the President don't order a draft for 500,000 men within a week, and not ask Gov. Holbrook's leave either, I shall think we have no Government worth having at Washington." That plain farmer spoke the mind of every loyal Northern man, and there is hardly a person who has any property at stake, who has not measured this rebellion, and knows what is needed to conquer it as well as Mr. Lincoln or any of his Cabinet.

This [illegible] on the [illegible] Government is doing more to breed distrust [illegible] ourselves, and weaken the [illegible] anything else. Let [illegible] as if he had the [illegible], and not be afraid to take [illegible] him send out a proclamation [illegible] wants, [illegible] a draft for 750,000 men [illegible] and, amen, and feel that this rebellion is really to be put down, as they now feel that 300,000 cannot do it.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4. CITIZEN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN EMANCIPATION JUBILEE.

Union Celebration of Emancipation in New-York, the West Indies, and the District of Columbia—Rain, Shows, and a Colored Blondin.

Yesterday was set apart by a large portion of the colored population of New-York and vicinity for a grand Union celebration of emancipation in New-York, the West Indies, and the District of Columbia. Harvey's Myrtle-avenue Park, Long Island, near East New-York, was the locality selected for the festivities, and thither thousands thronged at an early hour in the morning, with the view of having choice places to witness the following programme of performances: 11 o'clock, Prof. C. L. Trowbe's first performance; 2 o'clock, Public and Sunday Schools will assemble; 2½ o'clock, Speaking will commence; 3½ o'clock, Prof. C. L. Trowbe's second performance; 5 o'clock, Prof. Kellies will perform.

But the elements combined against the occasion. In the morning the torrents of rain deluged the grove, the wood, the pic-nic benches and the tables, the huge dancing tent, the merry-go-round, the hobby-horses, the swings, the shows, the refreshment saloons, the shady groves, the tight-rope, and last, but not least, the crowds of joyous, happy, expectant but now sadly disappointed [illegible]. The [illegible] of muslins, lawns, calicoes, bareges and even of silks and satins were drenched, for, from the main conveyance—the De Kalb-avenue cars—at least an eighth of a mile of muddy, unprotected path had to be traversed. The mysterious effects of the female toilet met their conqueror in hydrostatics, and huge baskets of lunch were saturated unceremoniously into inseparable pulp—a conglomeration of pie, ham, eggs, bread and cake. In vain did the unfortunate excursionists plead with the surly toll-gate keeper to take shelter for a moment beneath his roof. In vain did they say it was too bad, and would spoil all their new clothes and ruin the day's sport. The rain poured unmercifully and the pic-nicers had to take it. It was emphatically a damper—a wet blanket upon the whole affair.

But, after the storm came the calm, and with the calm, sunshine, and with the sunshine, dry clothes, good temper, unamalgamated provisions and a first-rate afternoon's enjoyment. The wiseacres who had stayed at home until after the storm came in dry and triumphant, mingled with the damp throng, and were soon no better than anybody else. The shows were well patronized, and the [illegible], "Try your weight, the strength of your lungs, or the power of your fist," were duly rewarded. Then there were stereoscopic views and a man swallowing swords, and, in all the glory of his laryngeal power—as he was when he championed the hippopotamus, the What-is-it, the Africans and the tiny baby at Barnum's—Prof. Caldicott, with his "Forty views of the war, painted by the great battle artist Graves, magnified 900 times, and altogether the most complete exhibition in the world—all to be seen for five cents!"

The rain of course prevented the first exhibition of Prof. C. L. Trowbe, the formal collection of the schools, and the speaking, as announced. At 5 o'clock, however, the great attraction of the day, Prof. Trowbe's tight rope performance, *à la* Blondin, came off and was pronounced by all a great success. His walking, dancing, turning, twisting, hanging, swinging, and cooking his dinner on the rope, *à la* the hero of Niagara Falls, was much admired, and everybody felt greatly relieved when it was a settled fact that he wasn't going to break his neck.

How far the remainder of the programme was carried out is best known to those who could remain to witness it. Mr. Hamilton, editor of the *Anglo-African*, was to organize the meeting, and Prof. Kellies was to perform some legerdemain. The entire celebration was a grand success in spite of the storm, realized quite a neat sum for somebody's exchequer, and testified to the sincerity with which our colored population rejoices in emancipation.

Board of Councilmen.

PROPOSAL TO OFFER A BOUNTY TO MILITIA REGIMENTS—THE MAYOR ON THE DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK HARBOR.

A special meeting of this Board was held yesterday, nearly all the members present. Councilman Stephenson offered resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on National affairs, authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $00,000 in favor of each of the militia regiments of this Military District which would recruit to the full standard of eight companies and enlist in the service of the United States for the war.

Complimentary resolutions to the late Col. James Monroe, of the Twenty-second Regiment New-York State Militia, were offered by Councilman Hogan, and adopted.

The following message from the Mayor was received, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1862.

To the Hon. the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I deem it my duty to again ask your attention to the defences of this harbor. In April last, as you will remember, this question engaged the attention of the State Legislature and the Chamber of Commerce, as well as that of the corporate authorities of the City, without resulting in favorable action on the part of either. In the meantime, however, the Government of the United States, whose more especial duty it is to provide these defences, has been performing this duty with commendable vigor. So far as fortifications of the most substantial character and of the most scientific construction can render our harbor secure, we shall soon have nothing more to desire. But the present war has taught us that floating batteries, or rams, are indispensable auxiliaries to fortifications, if we would with certainty prevent the ingress of iron-clad steamers.

Nor is it to be presumed that the Federal Government has altogether neglected the construction of these auxiliaries, though it cannot be expected that with so many other pressing war duties to perform, it can give the subject that prompt and full attention which its importance demands. It seems to me a duty which we owe to the Government and to ourselves, in an emergency like the present, to cooperate with it in efforts for our own protection, trusting to the justice of the Government to refund us hereafter whatever amount of money we may now advance for this purpose. But if we had no such expectation, if we knew that not a dollar of our advances would ever be returned to us, a wise economy would still dictate the expenditure, for we cannot afford to have this City and its untold wealth for a single moment subject to the possible contingency of capture, whatever may be the cost of making its defences impregnable.

The rebels are vigorously at work, employing all their resources and capacity in the construction of iron-clad vessels, and their unhallowed cause finds so much sympathy abroad among the enemies of popular Government that common prudence dictates that we should be prepared for any and every contingency—that we should promptly put our defences in a condition to safely defy the assaults of the combined navies of the world. Our Government is engaged in a life and death struggle. Our resources in means, and men and [illegible], forbid a doubt as to the ultimate result of the contest. But if we wish to render our success both speedy and certain, and to repel rather than invite foreign intervention, we should not lose a moment in putting on the whole armor of war. We should be armed at all points, for war is now the chief business of the nation. To that business every other vocation and thought should be held in subordination until the nation's victory over all its enemies is complete.

It is under this conviction as to the duty of every citizen, whether occupying private or public station, that I earnestly recommend your honorable bodies to take immediate steps to cooperate with the Federal Government in perfecting the defences of this harbor. The most judicious mode of doing it, as it seems to me, would be to make an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the construction of iron or iron-plated batteries and ships, to be expended under the joint direction of Commissioners of high character and proper qualifications, to be appointed by the corporate authorities and the military and naval authorities of the United States.

I do not overlook the fact that this action would be in violation of the letter of the City Charter; but I feel that both the extreme urgency of the case and the manifest desire of our constituents warrant us in making all necessary provision for the safety of our City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The resolutions of the Board of Aldermen relative to a bounty of $50 to such volunteers as shall join either of the regiments from this City now in the field within twenty days, were referred to the Committee on National Affairs, and after some routine business the Board adjourned to the 1st Monday in September.

Base Ball.

ECKFORD CLUB VS. MUTUAL CLUB.

The first of a home-and-home match between these celebrated Clubs took place yesterday afternoon at Hoboken, in presence of nearly 3,000 spectators, a large number of whom were ladies. The game was well contested from first to last; but at the close of the first innings it was generally considered to be an almost sure victory for the Mutuals, whose batting far exceeded the expectations of the Eckfords, who did not field far enough out to intercept the balls. In the subsequent innings this was remedied, and a change in the position of some of the fielders was judiciously made, by which, and remarkably fine fielding, the victory finally rested with the Eckfords.

No finer batting or fielding could be desired on either side, and such an evenly contested match seldom takes place. Home runs were made by Messrs. Manolt, Bogart and Wansley, and two by Mr. McMahon, who almost made a third.

The decisions of Mr. P. O'Brien were prompt and loud, and generally satisfactory; while, at the same time, the game was conducted on both sides with good temper, which was more than the [illegible] might have led us to expect.

[illegible] the game, the usual cheers were [illegible] parties, and three and a tiger for Mr. O'Brien; when the ball was presented by Mr. Taylor to Mr. Jenkins, President of the Eckfords, both gentlemen making appropriate remarks.

The following is the score:

ECKFORD CLUB.	Runs.	MUTUAL CLUB.	Runs.
Mills, 2d b.	[illegible]	Brown, [illegible]	[illegible]
Manolt, l. f.	2	Bogart, 3d b.	[illegible]
Campbell, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible] Taylor, r. f.	[illegible]
F. Grum, p.	[illegible]	Ward, 1st b.	[illegible]
Beach, [illegible]	[illegible]	Wansley, c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	H[illegible]	[illegible]
Reach, s.	1	McMahon, l. f.	[illegible]
Devyr, r. f.	[illegible]	Harris, [illegible]	[illegible]
McKinstry, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

Eckford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual	[illegible]	2	1	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]

Umpire—Mr. P. O'Brien.

Scorers—Messrs. Smith and Ford.

UNION VS. NEWARK.—In the report of this match in yesterday's TIMES, the term "Bowling" was used in reference to Mr. [illegible]'s pitching. It was simply a mistake, and with no intention of making objection to his style, which is generally considered fair.

The Case of Miss Cora Denison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your account of my arrest in the Sunday edition of the TIMES is incorrect. I was not arrested for stealing letters from the house of [illegible], but, having gone thither at the request of that person to obtain a ring of mine in his possession, I was violently attacked by him, and only saved from perhaps fatal violence by the interference of the police. I had none of his letters in my possession save one which he gave me, and, at his request, that was handed back [illegible]

CORA DENISON.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN OFFICER—ARREST OF THE DESPERADO.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as officer Samuel Reynolds, of the Sixth Precinct, was on duty corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, Frank Corsalli, a Cuban, 27 years of age, approached in a hurried manner and stopped a moment in front of him. [illegible] drew a razor from his pocket and struck the officer across the face with it, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound, extending from the tip of his ear along his neck and face for a distance of nearly six inches. The desperado then fled across [illegible] pursued by officer [illegible] and Corsalli, of the Fourth Wards, who succeeded in arresting him. The prisoner was taken to the Station-house and locked up. The wounded officer was removed to the New-York Hospital for surgical treatment, and was afterward taken home. No provocation whatever, it is said, was given for the murderous assault, and what prompted it is only known to the prisoner himself.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS.—Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest, at No. [illegible] Cherry-street, on the body of John [illegible], a boy 8 years of age, whose body was found floating in the dock at pier No. 4 East River. Last Friday the deceased left home for pier No. 1, and some hours subsequently he was seen climbing up the side of a ship lying in the dock. It is supposed that he accidentally fell into the river. The remains of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, was found floating in the dock at pier No. 32 East River. Deceased was 5 feet 11 inches in height, with sandy hair and goatee. He was dressed in dark pants and vest, white muslin shirt and brogans. His general appearance was that of a laborer. Coroner Wildey held an inquest on the body. Coroner Ranney was called to hold an inquest on the body of Joseph Schwarber, an inmate of Ward's Island Hospital, who was found drowned in Little Hurlgate, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Under what circumstances the drowning took place is not known.

DISASTER TO A SAILING PARTY—A YOUNG WOMAN DROWNED.—A party, consisting of [illegible] and a couple of young women, on Sunday evening, started for a sail on the East River. One of the boys, on entering the small boat at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, thoughtlessly stepped on the side of the craft, which was instantly upset, precipitating the whole party into the river. Help was soon obtained, and all the inmates of the boat were rescued, except Margaret Tubis, a girl 16 years of age, who, unfortunately, was drowned, the tide carrying her body [illegible] river for some distance. The remains were subsequently recovered, and conveyed to the house of her widowed mother, No. 168 East Thirty-[illegible]-street. Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental drowning.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named George Kerry, *alias* Charles Nixon, *alias* Jack Straw, was arrested by Officer Van Benschoten, of the Eighth Precinct, and taken before Justice Kelly, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, charged with stealing a diamond ring valued at $300. Kerry, it is alleged, met in the public streets Mrs. Caroline Buckman, of No. 12 Greene-street, and grasping her hand took therefrom the ring with great violence, breaking it so much as to detach the precious stone, which he carried away with him. Kerry pleads not guilty to the offence. He represented himself to be an engineer, [illegible] years of age and a native of this State. Justice Kelly committed him in default of $500. The officer recovered some portions of the gold setting, but the diamond is still missing.

FUNERAL OF COL. JAMES MONROE.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the funeral services of the late Col. James Monroe, formerly Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., were held at the Church of St. Kevin, in [illegible]-street, near [illegible]-avenue. The very many military friends of the deceased were desirous of testifying their respect for his memory by a professional funeral, but at the urgent request of his family, there was no military display whatever. The members of the Reserve Guard were present in citizens' dress, as were a great many of the friends of the family.

REPUDIATING THE LEGAL TENDER.—A traveler upon the Long Island Railroad complains that the Ferry Company at the foot of Tenth-street refuse to take postage-stamps. In that case, the course of the passenger is obvious. He may go upon the boat, and if ejected by force, he may bring his action for damages and recover handsomely, for no jury will sustain a Company, a monopoly, from the necessity of its position, in making war upon the Government by discrediting its currency.

FIVE DAYS' RACING.—Mr. J. Crocheron, the veteran turfman, and well known manager of the Fashion track, advertises five days' racing this week. To-day sweepstakes, best three in five, which will very likely afford a vast amount of fun; to-morrow, a $1,000 match between two Poughkeepsie horses; Thursday, a $500 match; Friday, a purse and stake of $[illegible], in which six horses are entered, and on Saturday, a purse and stake of $[illegible]. "Good day and good track." A pleasanter drive, a more hospitable welcome, and better sport are not often tendered than these afford.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT BY SEAMEN.—[illegible] seamen named Edward and Patrick McLaughlin and [illegible] Bradley, attached to the ship [illegible], lying at Pier No. 30, East River, were arrested by Officers Connelly, Grimes and Mahan, of the Seventh Ward, charged with the commission of a felonious assault upon Hugh McLaughlin, mate of the abovenamed ship. The prisoners were taken before Justice Osborne and held for trial. The assault was the result of a misunderstanding had with the mate while at sea.

AN OFFICER RUN OVER BY A RAILROAD CAR.—On Sunday afternoon, Officer William [illegible], of the Seventeenth Precinct, in attempting to jump on one of the Third-avenue cars, in the Bowery, slipped, and fell before the wheel, which passed over and fractured one of his legs in two places. Mr. [illegible] was immediately removed to his residence, No. [illegible] [illegible]-street, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Mott.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT I. O. OF O. F. FOR SOUTHERN NEW-YORK.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The Annual Session of the Grand Encampment I. O. of O. F. for the Southern District of this State was held at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets, last evening. There was a large attendance, the business being the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following are the officers elected, all of them by nearly an unanimous

[illegible] Grand [illegible]—[illegible] C. Lawrence; Grand [illegible]—[illegible] Vanderpoel; Grand Scribe—[illegible] J. Davis; Grand Treasurer—Geo. [illegible]; Grand [illegible] Warden—H. J. Hammond.

Forgery.—Elias Smith and George Banks yesterday pleaded guilty, at the General Sessions, to a charge of forgery in the fourth degree in passing a $5 counterfeit bill on the Wellsport Bank. Edward Williams and Henry Jones pleaded guilty of forgery in the second degree in passing $5 counterfeit bills on the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy. There are five indictments against them. Sentence reserved in each case.

Lightning Trickery.—The steamer *Daniel Drew*, which plies on the North River, was struck by lightning on Wednesday last, while on her way to this City. When she was struck, the electric fluid completely enveloped the forward part of the boat, and the gilding of the saloon and window-frames were much discolored. Fortunately, no damage was done, though very many of the passengers thought they were surely in danger.

A Word from Corcoran.—This gallant son of Erin, whose coming is so anxiously awaited, writes from his prison at Salisbury, N. C., to Capt. Kirker, of this City, that arrangements have been made for his exchange, and that he expects to be released very soon, but adds: "I have been so very much disappointed before that I cannot permit myself to be too sanguine until I am within our own lines."

Guilty of Bigamy.—[illegible] Davis was yesterday arraigned at the General Sessions before Recorder Hoffman, and pleaded guilty of bigamy. He was charged with having married his first wife in Poland in 1852, and his second—Mary [illegible]—in the United States in June, 1861, his first spouse being still alive. Owning up he was remanded for sentence.

Personal.—We notice among the arrivals yesterday Ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King; Governor Andrew and lady, of Massachusetts; Col. Dodge, of the New-York Volunteers; Mrs. General Meigs, at the Astor; and Baron de Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, at the Clarendon.

New Time-Table.—We have received the new time-table of the Hudson River Railway, which goes into operation, for the first time, to-day. The hours of departure for the through trains are 7 and 11 o'clock A. M., and 3:15, 5, 7:30 and 10:15 P. M.

United States District Court.—The August Term of this Court opens to-day at 9 A. M. No Admiralty cases will be heard.

Soldiers' Relief.—The Pennsylvania Relief Association has taken rooms at No. 173 Fulton-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Eastern District Abortion Case.—The investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Mary Burns, before Coroner Murphy, was concluded yesterday, when Dr. Ray, the colored physician, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The only evidence tending at all to implicate the accused, is the statement of deceased, made three hours before death.

Military Matters.—The State advance bounty was paid on Sunday to the members of the 'Empire Brigade,' encamped at East New-York. One hundred and fifty men had been sent to this camp since Friday last. Col. Cobb, who is raising a regiment in the Second Senatorial District, opened his headquarters yesterday, at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—Aug. 4, 1862.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen, to meet in special session, in the Chamber of the Board, at the City Hall, on Monday, the 4th inst., at one o'clock, for the transaction of such public business as may come before the Board.

TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman of the Sixteenth District.
W. WALSH,
Alderman of the Second District.
IRA A. ALLEN,
Alderman of the Thirteenth District.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
Alderman of the Tenth District.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman of the Twelfth District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Alderman of the Fourteenth District.
JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman of the Third District.
PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman of the Eighth District.
JOHN REED,
Alderman of the Sixth District.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Alderman Boole presented the following preamble, resolutions and ordinance:

Whereas, The critical condition of the war to maintain the integrity of our National Union demands that efforts even more earnest and determined than have heretofore been made, shall now be exerted to secure the early triumph of our cause; and,

Whereas, At such a time, it is necessary that all differences upon other subjects and upon minor points should be waived, and that the whole people should labor together as one man, to perpetuate our existence as one great nation, and to sustain the Government and its efforts in that behalf, in full confidence that the wisdom and patriotism of the President will direct him to the acts and the means best calculated to secure the one great and controlling object, of the preservation of our glorious Union; therefore,

Resolved, That the City of New-York will, at the time volunteers are mustered into the service of the United States, pay, in addition to all other bounties which have been offered by the City, State, the United States, and private individuals, fifty dollars to each man who shall, within twenty days after the proclamation of His Honor the Mayor making this offer, enlist in either of the several regiments of volunteer soldiers of the City of New-York, now engaged in the service of the United States.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out the preceding resolution more effectually, it shall be the duty of the Joint Committee on National Affairs to hire a large room or building, in a convenient location, for the period of one month, which shall be the headquarters for the recruiting of volunteers for regiments now in the field, under the direction of an officer to be appointed by the proper military authorities, and at which each of the several regiments of volunteer soldiers of the City of New-York, now in the service of the United States, may be represented; each person applying for the said bounty to choose, if he desires to do so, the regiment or brigade in which he will enlist; and, if he does not, to be enlisted in the one to which he may be assigned by the officer having general charge.

Resolved, That the Common Council disapprove of the resolutions urging the President to proclaim universal emancipation, which have been published as adopted by a Convention of Committees, in which it has been wrongly stated that the Common Council were represented.

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs be instructed to request the Tammany General Committee, the Mozart General Committee, the Republican General Committee, the Constitutional Union General Committee, the Jeffersonian General Committee, the Union Defence Committee, the Tammany Society, and the Committees appointed by his Excellency the Governor for the several Senatorial Districts, each to appoint a Committee of Five to meet with the said Joint Committee, and make arrangements to hold a meeting of the loyal people of this City of all parties and opinions for the exclusive purpose of urging prompt and vigorous action by all our citizens to procure recruits for regiments in the field, and also to appoint a Committee of Twenty-five active and efficient citizens from their own body, to be known as the National Committee of the City of New-York, whose action shall be limited to measures having for their sole object the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the War for the Union.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROMOTE THE SPEEDY RECRUITMENT OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of expediting the recruitment of the several regiments of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York now engaged in the service of the United States in defending the integrity of the National Union, His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and requested forthwith to issue his proclamation offering, on behalf of the Corporation, to all able-bodied persons of the age prescribed by law, who shall, within twenty days after the date thereof, enlist in any one of the regiments from this City now at the seat of war, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the order of the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, under date of second, the sum of Fifty Dollars each, in addition to all other bounties heretofore offered or agreed to be paid to volunteer soldiers for the present war by the State of New-York or the United States, the same to be paid to said persons respectively at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, immediately after they are accepted and mustered into the service of the United States.

SEC. 2. Upon the appearance of such volunteers personally at the office of the Comptroller, and filing with him satisfactory evidence from the proper military authorities [illegible]

[illegible] the same in the absence of the holders thereof [illegible] Comptroller's office, and all such transfers shall be certified [illegible]

Which was laid over.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Alexander Murray, to be relieved from erroneous assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By the President—

Petitions of residents of the western and upper portions of the City, for the extension of the Eighth-avenue Railroad to Eighty-second-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Alderman Walsh—

Petition of property owners for a sewer in William-street, between Pearl and Chambers streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That special or occasional meetings of this Board shall be held whenever desired by nine members of the Board; and the Clerk of this Board, whenever requested by nine members of the Board, shall cause notice of the time and place of such special or occasional meeting to be forthwith given to the members of the Board.

Alderman Dayton moved to amend by adding,

"Provided that at least twenty-four hours' notice be sent to each member at his residence or place of business."

Which was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Alderman Boole here called for the adoption of the resolution, and moved the previous question.

Alderman Dayton moved to lay the motion of Alderman Boole on the table.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

The question then being Shall the main question be now put?

The same was ordered on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Allen, Froment—7.

The main question then being on the adoption of the resolution, the same was carried on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment—5.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Thomas Hayden to keep a watering trough in front of premises two hundred and fifty-five Avenue A.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the necessary alterations and repairs of the house lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Hose Company Number Forty-seven.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the sewer in East Twelfth-street, west of University-place, be deepened as far as Sixth-avenue, so as to drain all the cellars on either side of said portion of said street, and that at Sixth-avenue said sewer be connected with the sewer in Thirteenth-street, running west from Sixth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Smith—

Whereas, It is very desirable at the present time to secure the services of such militia regiments as are now in the field from this City, serving for three months, who desire to reorganize for the war; therefore,

Resolved, That the sum of —— thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to each or any of our State Militia regiments from this City, who will reorganize for the war, the same to be paid over to the commandant of such regiment for the benefit of the regimental fund, so soon as he shall have eight full battalion companies organized and mustered into the United States service to serve for three years or during the war.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount named in the foregoing resolutions, and for the purposes named therein, upon presentation of the proper voucher, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That Michael McGowan be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the Sixth Senatorial Enlisting Committee to erect a tent for recruiting purposes on Union-square.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of School-house in Elm-street, between Leonard and Franklin streets—the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to place two gas lamps on the south side of West Thirtieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when this Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from the City Inspector nominating John Forney a Health Warden of the Seventeenth Ward, in place of Miles T. Connolly.

Which was confirmed on a division, by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Negative—Alderman Frear—1.

REPORTS.

The Committee on National Affairs presented the following report:

The Committee on National Affairs, impressed with the necessity of immediately perfecting the arrangements necessary to secure to each enlisted volunteer from this City, under the late call, the Government bounty, advance pay and enlistment fee, in addition to the bounty offered by the State, without awaiting the tedious, uncertain and vexatious delays to which volunteers were likely to be subjected; also, having in view the imperative necessity that existed of immediately recruiting the veteran regiments from this City now in the Army of the Potomac and elsewhere, to the full standard, by endeavoring to secure additional inducements from the Government to all desirous of or willing to enlist in such regiments, determined by Sub-Committee to visit the seat of the General Government, in order to urge personally upon those in authority the views of your Committee on this and other matters connected with the subject of stimulating enlistments in this City, beg leave to present the following

REPORT

of the result of their mission, as a supplement to their report contained in Document Number Fifteen, Board of Aldermen, July twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, giving the result of their conference with the Governor of this State, and the kindred subject of "stimulating enlistments in the State, in response to the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, calling for three hundred thousand additional volunteers," is respectfully submitted:

Your Committee, immediately after reporting to the Common Council the result of the very satisfactory conference with the Executive of the State, ascertained by personal inquiry and examination that the moneys to be paid by the General Government, consisting of the advance bounty of twenty-five dollars, the advance pay of thirteen dollars, and the enlistment fee of two dollars, were not, as promised, forthcoming immediately upon the recruit being mustered into the service, and that, in consequence, enlistments from this City were not as numerous as was anticipated, and were totally inadequate to an early compliance with the wants of the War Department, in order to again enable our armies to assume the offensive and "push the enemy to the wall."

Both branches of the Common Council having adjourned on the twenty-first day of July, for a period of three weeks, and there being no possibility of convening a special session of both or either of the Boards, in time to meet the emergency, your Committee, impelled solely by what they considered the honor of the City, and the good of the country, and feeling that they were but anticipating the wishes of the Common Council, determined at a meeting of the Committee, held on the twenty-second day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to appoint a Sub-Committee, with instructions to proceed to Washington and lay before the proper authorities the necessity of prompt action in providing the money necessary to pay the sums promised by the Government to all volunteers under the last call of the President, and of holding out some additional inducement to, or making some discrimination in favor of all who should volunteer to fill up the broken ranks of the gallant regiments now in the field, to their original, or the maximum standard, and also to make such other suggestions, as might present themselves to the Sub-Committee, connected with the object of their visit.

The Sub-Committee, on the 28th day of July, had a lengthy interview with the President and Secretary of War, and took occasion, as directed, to present for their consideration the following propositions, or more properly suggestions, necessary to be acted on at once, in order to give greater effect to the call for volunteers from this State and City.

First.—The prompt payment, upon being mustered into the service, and without any unnecessary form or delay, of the advance pay, bounty and enlistment fee.

Second.—The paramount importance, nay, imperative necessity, of at once and effectually filling up the ranks of the regiments now in the field, in preference to those now about organizing.

Third.—The advantages of equipping, arming and uniforming each recruit, immediately upon being mustered into the service, and removing him from the evil influ[illegible]

[illegible] double that for the new regiments will be paid; [illegible]

3. The recruits will be clothed, armed and equipped, without delay, and placed in a camp of instruction.

Any other practical suggestion you may be pleased to offer, will always be respectfully considered by the Department.

Yours truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To Aldermen Farley and Mitchell, Councilmen Jones, Hogan, Keech and Pinckney, Committee, &c.

On the thirty-first of July last, the following War Bulletin was issued by the Department, entirely adopting the fourth suggestion of the Committee, and giving it a general, instead of local, application, as was intended by the Committee:

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.

The absence of officers and privates from their duty, under various pretexts, while receiving pay, at great expense and burden to the Government, makes it necessary that efficient measures be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the patriotic impulse of those who would contribute to the support of the families of faithful soldiers.

It is therefore ordered by the President:

First—That on Monday, the eleventh day of August, all leaves of absence and furloughs, by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their regiments, under penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a court-martial may award, unless the absence be occasioned by lawful cause.

Second—The only excuse allowed for the absence of officers or privates from duty after the eleventh day of August, are: First, the order or leave of the War Department; Second, disability from wounds received in service; Third, disability from disease that renders the party unfit for military duty; but any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering-places, or places of amusement, or to make social visits, or walk about town, City, or neighborhood in which he may be, will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading his duty by absence from his command or ranks.

Third—On Monday, the eighteenth day of August, at ten o'clock A. M., each regiment and corps shall be mustered. The absentees will be marked, three lists of the same made out, and, within forty-eight hours of the muster, one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant-General of the army, and one to the commander of the corps; the third is to be retained; and all officers and privates fit for duty absent at that time will be regarded as absent without cause. Their pay will be stopped, and they will be dismissed from the service or treated as deserters, unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank, unless, by the judgment of a Court of Inquiry, to be approved by the President, he shall establish innocence of the charge that his absence was without cause.

Fourth—Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and detached posts are strictly enjoined to force the muster and return aforesaid. Any officer failing in his duty herein will be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty, and be dismissed the service.

Fifth—A commissioner shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States. The United States Marshals in the respective districts, the Mayor and Chief of Police of any town or city, the Sheriffs of the respective counties in each State, and all Postmasters and Justices of the Peace, are authorized to act as special provost-marshals, to arrest any officer or private soldier, fit for duty, who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and convey him to the nearest military post or depot.

The transportation, reasonable expenses of this duty, and five dollars, will be paid for each officer or private so arrested and delivered.

By order of the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The promptness with which every suggestion made by the Committee was acted on by the exalted personage at the head of the Government, and the Secretary of War, was regarded by them as a recognition of the patriotic part taken by the great City of New-York, in the endeavor to suppress the infamous rebellion now rampant in the Southern States; they will be hailed by every patriot as an additional guarantee of the determination of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost rigor and determination, and will be looked upon by all loyal citizens as the inauguration of a new era in the history of the war, favorable to its speedy and satisfactory termination.

The result of the mission of your Committee was in the highest degree satisfactory, while the benefits resulting to the service, in the impulse given to enlistments, cannot be overestimated. The arrangements for securing payments of the full amount of the bounties, &c., offered by the General and State Governments, are now perfect, and the volunteer has but to pass the medical and mustering officers to insure him the full amount of ninety dollars, as set forth in the report of your Committee, Document Number Fifteen, Board of Aldermen, July Twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; as a consequence, recruiting in this State and City is progressing with a rapidity truly gratifying.

In this connection, it may be well to state, that, for obvious reasons, a slight discrimination is made, by order of the Governor of the State, in favor of all who enlist and are mustered in to serve in any of the regiments now in the field. Every such volunteer, in addition to the enlistment fee being doubled, by order of the Secretary of War, the entire amount of the bounty offered by the State, viz.: Fifty dollars—while all who volunteer to serve in regiments now forming receive but one-half, or Twenty-five dollars of the State bounty at the time of enlistment, the balance of Twenty-five dollars being withheld until just previous to the departure of the regiment for the seat of war. This regulation is certainly a wise and salutary one, and is indicative of the care exercised by the authorities over the welfare of the soldier and those dependent upon him for maintenance and support. The volunteer to serve in any of the regiments now in the field will be mustered into the service and take his departure to join his regiment all in the space of a very few days, affording him no opportunity, even though so inclined, to waste or squander his bounty and pay previous to his departure, thereby inducing him to leave with his family nearly, if not quite, the whole amount of ninety-two dollars which he receives from the Government advances and State bounty at the time of his enlistment; while the volunteer to serve in any of the new regiments now forming receives but sixty-five dollars at the time of enlistment, the balance of twenty-five dollars being retained by the State authorities until the departure of his regiment for the scene of hostilities. If so disposed, the volunteer can leave with those dependent upon him the entire sum of ninety-two dollars in the former and ninety dollars in the latter case; but if, as is unfortunately frequently the case in the formation of new regiments, the volunteer, while in camp awaiting the formation and departure of his regiment, should foolishly and extravagantly expend the money received by him at the time of enlistment, the State Government, with great forethought, retains one-half its bounty, to be paid only on his departure, in the hope that his family or dependents will be benefited to that amount.

Your Committee are of opinion that the inducements and advantages above enumerated, combined with the inherent desire of every lover of his country, particularly of all who can, by experience, contrast the freedom enjoyed in this the great Republic of America, with the grinding tyranny of the exacting monarchies and empires of Europe, to assist in maintaining its integrity, and in transmitting to generations to succeed us the priceless blessings and advantages of self-government, are all that are needed to enable the State and City, at an early day, to report to the authorities of the General Government that the Empire State of New-York has again complied with their demand for more men, to assist in the suppression of the most causeless, infamous, and at the same time gigantic rebellion ever recorded on the page of history.

Trusting that the course pursued by your Committee, in their anxiety to witness an immediate and adequate response given by the City of New-York to the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, calling for additional volunteers, will meet your approbation, they will conclude by presenting for your adoption a resolution providing that the report, being a supplement to the report contained in Doc. 15, of the Board, presented July 21, 1862, be printed in connection with, and as forming a part of the said Document:

Resolved, That the foregoing supplementary report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs be printed in connection with, and as forming a part of the Report contained in Document No. 15 of the Board of Aldermen, presented July 21, 1862, and that a sufficient number be placed at the disposal of the military authorities, to furnish all who may have volunteered, or may be desirous of volunteering, with a copy thereof.

TERENCE FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
PETER MITCHELL,
ALEX. B. KEECH,
JOHN HOGAN,
HENRY SMITH,
Joint Committee on National Affairs.

Which was laid over.

On motion, the Board adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, the sixth day of August, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

The minutes of the two last meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Snyder—

Petition of Wm. B. Rost, Jr., for relief from an erroneous assessment for opening and grading Fifty-fifth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Petition of E. E. & F. G. Ellery for permission to exhibit sign in front of their place of business, No. [illegible] Grand-street.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the prayer of petitioners be granted.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Whereas, The mournful intelligence has been imparted to this Common Council of the decease of another of New-York's heroic sons, who, obeying the call of his country at a moment's notice, gave her his services, and by his unceasing and laborious exertions in promoting the efficiency of his command, has yielded up his life a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his country; Colonel James Monroe is no more; he died on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of July, at his post of duty at Harper's Ferry, Va., while in command of the Twenty-second Regiment New-York State Militia; and,

Whereas, As a duty which binds us in the ties of brotherly affection for those who go forth to battle and to die in defence of our flag, we are called upon to place on record our admiration for their deeds and to give expression to the grief we experience in having to perform this last sad duty in paying our tribute of respect to their memories; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of James Monroe, Colonel commanding the Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., the country has lost one of its most efficient, patriotic and zealous defenders, the City of New-York a public-spirited and loyal citizen, and the regiment which had honored him with its command, an untiring, gentlemanly and impartial officer, his memory will be treasured in common with those who have sacrificed their lives for their country's good, and whose names and deeds will form a shrine around which every loyal American will love to linger and worship.

Resolved, That to the afflicted family and relatives of the deceased, we extend our special sympathies, and in mingling our sorrow with theirs for their irreparable loss, we can commend them to the care of that Divine Being who, in his mercy and wisdom, "Doeth all things well."

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be properly engrossed, duly authenticated, and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That Vincent W. Clark be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and they are hereby directed, to advertise for proposals to pave Centre-street, from Chambers to Broome streets, with trap-block pavement, in accordance with an ordinance passed March [illegible], 1862, the same to be done without delay.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed, to discontinue the closing of Union-square at the hour of 9 o'clock P. M., and that the same be left open to the public the same as all other public parks belonging to the City.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—8.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to advertise for proposals to lay a cross-walk on the west side of Centre-street, from Reade to Duane streets. Also, across gore of land on the west side of Centre-street, between Reade and Duane streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to take immediate measures to cause the Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-second streets, (or as far as the said avenue is graded above Fifty-ninth-street,) to be lighted with gas.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Ross—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Sixteenth-street be flagged, commencing at Number two hundred and eight, and running east to Seventh-avenue, making about one hundred and thirty-seven feet.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Whereas, It is very desirable at the present time to secure the services of such militia regiments as are in the field from this City, serving for three months, who desire to reorganize for the war; therefore

Resolved, That the sum of —— thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to each or any of our State Militia regiments for this City who will reorganize for the war, the same to be paid over to the commandant of such regiment for the benefit of the regimental fund so soon as he shall have eight full battalion companies organized and mustered into the service of the United States for three years or the war.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount named in the foregoing resolutions, and for the purposes named therein, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Ross—

Resolved, That Thirty-ninth-street be renumbered, from the Fifth-avenue to the Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Ryan, Gross, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Long—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Hazleton, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—13.

By Councilman Ross—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board at his earliest convenience, the amount of moneys expended yearly on the park known as the Reservoir-square, since the destruction of the Crystal Palace.

Councilman Snyder moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved—That Fortieth-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That Ninety-second-street and [illegible]-avenue, in Bloomingdale road, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Resolved, That Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement—the owners of property on the line of said street to pay one-half the cost thereof and the City the remainder.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavements.

By the President—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the block bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals forthwith to rebuild the house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to place the fire telegraph in the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12 and Hose Company No. 7, and the sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By the President—

Remonstrance of Thomas J. Monroe, against the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of property owners, &c., in Allen-street, for a sewer in Allen-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Orton—

Petition of property owners, &c., to have grade of Eighth-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Ninety-fifth streets, changed.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting an ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Councilman Barney (by unanimous consent) moved that said report be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to cause the necessary legal measures to be taken to open One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, except where already opened.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman Trotter, by unanimous consent, called up said paper, and moved its adoption.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Repper, Webster—3.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to fill in sunken lots on the westerly side of the Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built at or near the southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the southeast corner of Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Clerk of the Council Board be directed to procure four badges for Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, at an expense not to exceed eighty dollars, the said badges to be for the use of Engineers William Lamb, Henry Lewis, George McGrath and Joseph L. Perley.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a Hose Carriage for the use of Hose Company Number Twelve and that said carriage be built similar to the one now in use by Hose Company Number Seven.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Hudson-street, between Eighth-avenue and Canal-street, be paved with Trap-block pavement, excepting such portions lying between the rails of and used by the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Opening Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in the matter of opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street; also, in that part of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets lying between Eighth-avenue and Bloomingdale Road; also, in the matter of opening Ninety-fourth-street from the Third-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, in the matter of opening Ninety-fifth-street, where not already opened, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Councilman Orton asked unanimous consent to move that such report be adopted at this time.

Councilman Hogan objecting.

Councilman Orton moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of immediate action on said report.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, the President, Snyder—9.

Councilman Orton moved that said report be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Repper, Webster, Miller, The President—7.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Orton—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Twenty-fifth-street between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged and reflagged the full width thereof where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Jones moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of a house for the use of Hose Company Number Fifty-one, said house to be built in the lot of ground owned by the City, and situated on the north side of Fifty-first street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—[illegible].

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—6.

Councilman Jones moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that an extension be built to the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Five, the same to be twenty-five feet in depth and three stories in height; also, that the doorway be enlarged to the width of ten feet, the whole work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words, "and the same to be done by contract."

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved to still further amend said resolution by adding after the words, "Hook and Ladder Company Number Five," the words, "Hose Company Number Sixteen."

Councilman Keech moved that the whole subject be postponed until May next.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hayes moved that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Long—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Orton, Snyder, Brice—14.

Councilman Barney moved that the whole subject be laid over.

Which was carried.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A Message was received from His Honor the Mayor relative to the defences of the harbor, and recommending an appropriation of one million dollars for the construction of iron or iron-plated batteries or ships, &c.

Councilman Hogan, in connection with the above, moved to take from the table preamble and resolutions of Board of Aldermen, with an ordinance providing for the creation of a fund to be called the Harbor Defence Fund of the City of New-York, &c.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that both the Message and the preamble and resolutions be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals to build a house for the use of Engine Company number Twenty-one, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals to build a house for Hose Company number Twenty-five, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller, in Worth-street near Centre-street.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Barney moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on the first Monday of September.

Councilman Hogan moved to strike from said motion the words "first Monday of September," and insert in lieu thereof the words "Wednesday next, at five P. M."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Ross, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice—10.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Jones, Ryan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Long—11.

Councilman Orton moved to strike from said motion the words "first Monday of September," and insert in lieu thereof the words "next Monday evening."

Which was carried.

The President stated the question to be on the motion as amended, viz.: that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday evening next, at five o'clock.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Snyder, Brice—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, The President, Trotter, Long—12.

Councilman Barney renewed the original motion, that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on the first Monday of September.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gross moved to take from the table the resolution that the *Staats Zeitung* be created a full Corporation paper, with veto of his Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keech moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution be laid over.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter, Snyder—9.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healey, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, The President, Brice, Long—14.

Councilman Gross moved that the resolution be adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—11.

Councilman Repper moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Long moved to take up and consider General Order No. 585, being a communication from the Street Commissioner, with quarterly report of the business of his Department.

Which was carried.

Councilman Long moved that two thousand five hundred copies of the same be printed in documentary form.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder—9.

Councilman Keech moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned until the first Monday of September next.

JAS. M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 4, 1862.

$11,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou. 98⅜	50	Pac. M. S. Co. ..s30 111
1,000	Tres. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes....indorsed 101¾	100	do 111⅛
10,000	do 102⅜	50	do ....c. 111⅛
10,000	do 102⅜	50	Franklinite Ste'l Co. 8½
2,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr. 98⅜	10	Mich. Cen. R. 56
5,000	Mo. State 6s 45⅜	150	do 56
2,000	do 45⅜	20	Mich. S. & N. I. R. ..24¾
1,000	Ky. State 6s 84	25	do 24⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..b30 50	40	N. Y. C. R. ....p & c 90⅛
2,000	Broklyn C. W. L. 103¼	10	do ....p & c 90
10,000	E. R. R. 3d M. Bs. '83 99¼	50	do ....p & c 89⅞
10,000	do 99½	350	do ....opg 90
4,000	E. R. R. 4th M. Bs. 90	50	do ....p & c 90
1,000	H. R. R. R. 2d M. 92	50	do ....s10 p & c 90
5,000	M. C. 8 ℘ c. 1st m. S. F. Bs. 108	100	Erie Railway s60 33⅜
		100	do 33⅜
		300	do 33⅜
2,000	To. & Wa. 2d M. ..60½	400	Erie R. Pref. 62¾
3,000	do 60½	10	do 62¾
2,000	M. S. S. F. Bs. ...99½	25	Panama R. 134
2,000	do 99½	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R. ...22
5,000	do s30 99½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. ..s30 47
1,000	Ill. C. R. Bs. 96	100	do 47
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. ..83	100	Chi. & Rock I. R. ...62⅞
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M. 76	100	do s30 62⅜
17	Bk. of State of N. Y. 90	250	do 63
10	Commonwealth Bk. 80	50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R. ...78½
60,000	Am. Gold 115	20	do 78
10,000	do 114¾	40	Del. L. & West. R. ..94
10	Penn. Coal Co. 97½		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou. 98⅜	175	Pacific Mail S. Co. .111¾
4,000	do 98⅜	50	do s30 111
2,000	U. S. 6s '68. Cou. 98⅜	75	do 111⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s '74. Cou. 88	550	Erie Railway 33¾
15,000	Tre. 7 3-10 ℘ c. N. 102½	100	Erie Railway Pref. ..62⅞
25,000	do 102½	450	N. Y. Cen. R. ....opg 90¾
4,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83 99½	350	do ....p&c 90⅜
1,000	Pt., Ft. W. & C. 1M 92½	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R. 25
2,000	Pt., Ft. W. & C. 2d M 76½	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip ..57⅛
20	Ocean Bank 79	75	Mi. & P. DuC. R. 1st Pf 90
60,000	American Gold ...114¾	20	Chic. Bur. & Qu. R. 78½
25,000	do 114⅝	50	do s30 78
25	Panama R 134	95	do 78½

MONDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 26:

Increase in Loans	$740,351
Increase in Specie	957,915
Increase in Circulation	66,915
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	4,685,759

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 3, 1861.	Aug. 2, 1862.	July 26, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	111,719,111	130,517,844	[illegible]
Specie	46,226,181	34,022,480	33,064,575
Circulation	8,665,574	9,311,868	9,244,953
Gross Deposits	105,798,638	161,974,210	159,535,846
Exchanged	13,569,254	24,861,373	27,108,468
Undrawn	92,229,384	137,112,937	132,427,178
In Sub-Treasury	6,561,925	10,868,719	8,233,788

The Bank return, this afternoon, shows a very large gain upon the line of Deposits. The average of the week on this line is a million below the actual sum to-day on deposit at the close on Saturday last. [illegible] that, instead of $145,000,000 as the maximum line of Deposits before the close of August, it will be nearer $150,000,000. The gain on Loans and Discounts is very partial, scarcely 15 ℘ cent. of the increase in Deposits. It is even below the addition made to the Specie average. The market for Money, to-day, is easy, and the employment of Loans on the Street among the Brokers is limited at 5 ℘ cent. The deposits made with the Government at 4 ℘ cent. amount to $338,000.

The price of Gold, to-day, has fallen to 114⅝ ℘ cent., partly on the arrival of $944,000 from California, but mainly from the dullness of demand for Exchange on England, which has declined to 124@125 for Merchant bills, and 126@126½ ℘ cent. for Bankers', for the Boston steamer mail. The quotations on the Continent are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight ℘ dollar........ [illegible]
Paris—3 days' sight per dollar........ [illegible]
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℘ guilder........ [illegible]
Hamburg—60 days' sight per marc banco........ [illegible]
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℘ florin........ [illegible]
Bremen—60 days' sight ℘ rix dollar........ [illegible]

The Stock Exchange was firmer to-day than on Saturday, and the market late this afternoon closed stiff on New-York Central and most of the other Railway Shares. The actual business of the day was not large, sellers being indisposed to meet the market at the going prices, and buyers unwilling to advance materially in their offers. The Government Securities were steady, and the 12 months' Certificates of Treasury Indebtedness in demand at 98⅜ ℘ cent. The Coupon Stock of 1881 closed at 98⅜ ℘ cent. The Railway Mortgages were generally firm, and the bids advanced on Saturday's prices. There was no important business in the City Bank Shares. Late in the afternoon the market was especially firm on New-York *Central Shares*, at 90⅛@90¼ ex dividend, and the influence of this leading Stock carried up some of the Western Shares ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. over the early bids of the day. While Stocks closed firm at 4 o'clock this afternoon, Gold and Exchange were weak—the former at 114⅝, the latter at 126 ℘ cent. The general course of the market at the close of business is thus quoted:

New-York Central	90⅛	Toledo	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Panama	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	62⅞	Pacific Mail	111
Hudson	44⅞	United States 6s, 1881	[illegible]
Harlem Preferred	45	7.30 Treasury Bonds	[illegible]
Michigan Central	56½	U. S. Notes, C. H.	[illegible]
Illinois Central	57⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares: [illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages: [illegible]

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,572,[illegible]; payments, $2,731,[illegible]; [illegible] Customs, $104,000; [illegible] balance, $9,177,[illegible].

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

[illegible]

Banks.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	401,024	392,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	478,327	460,223	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bank	312,815	320,974	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	130,517,844	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Increase	$740,551	Increase	[illegible]

Banks.	Circulation. Aug. 2.	Circulation. July 26.	Deposits. Aug. 2.	Deposits. July 26.
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	180,412	183,510	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	227,461	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	44,401	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	77,706	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	......	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	219,846	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	218,919	218,114	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	91,163	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	168,214	172,183	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	163,876	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	315,968	311,942	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Exchange Bk.	232,781	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	1,715	1,715	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	92,336	90,373	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	6,027	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	106,617	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Republic	261,969	261,245	4,117,[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	90,057	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays; Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Simon's Mishaps—Three Flying Trapeze—Bouncer's Frolics.

WALLACK'S—Fra Diavolo—Lord Flanigan.

WINTER GARDEN—Look Out for the Draft—The Honeymoon.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Alleghanians, Vocalists, and Swiss Bell-Ringers, Afternoon and Evening.—Curiosities at All Hours.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Government has at last concluded to resort to a draft to swell the army to the requisite standard, and the official order from the War Department on the subject is published this morning. It directs—*first*, an immediate draft of three hundred thousand militia, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged by the Government; second, a further draft to fill any deficiency in answer to the call for three hundred thousand volunteers which may exist on the 15th inst., at which time the draft is to go into effect. This will place a new army of *six hundred thousand* men in the field immediately. The quotas for the States will be assigned by the Secretary of War, who will also establish regulations for the draft. Regulations are also to be prepared to secure the promotion of meritorious officers, and to prevent the nomination and appointment of incompetent ones.

A dispatch from Gen. Pope's headquarters gives currency once more to the report that Richmond has been evacuated by the rebel army, which is supposed to have taken up its position on the south bank of the James River. A dispatch from Washington also reiterates the report, based on the supposition that a pestilence has broken out in the rebel capital.

The intelligence from our army on the James River is important is important. Since the midnight demonstration by the rebels upon our shipping and camps, the opposite shore of the river has been occupied by a portion of our troops, and on Sunday a reconnoissance in force was made back into the country to within fourteen miles of Petersburgh. Five miles from the river our forces encountered the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry drawn up in line of battle, but our men dispersed them by a gallant charge. Two and a half miles further on they were again encountered at their camps, and, again, put to flight, leaving behind all their tents, camp equipage and commissary stores, which were gathered together and burnt by our men. Our loss in these operations was but one horse killed, while the rebels had two horses killed, six men wounded and two taken prisoners. The country in the vicinity was then thoroughly scoured, and our forces returned to the river. Our latest dispatches from headquarters intimates that the rebel gunboats in the James have retired again to Fort Darling. Commodore Wilkes' fleet is probably a little too formidable for them.

Gen. Pope informs Gen. Halleck that a reconnoitering column on Saturday crossed the Rapidan and pushed forward to Orange Court-house, which place they took possession of, driving out two regiments of rebel cavalry. Eleven of the enemy were killed, and fifty-two taken prisoners—one Major, two Captains and two Lieutenants among the latter. Our loss was but two killed and three wounded. The railroad and telegraph lines between Orange Court-house and Gordonsville were then destroyed.

The last number of the Fredericksburgh *Banner* says that Stonewall Jackson was in town a few days ago, and crossed over the river and took a survey of matters and things generally in the Federal camps, and he is reported to have said that he can capture Fredericksburgh whenever he pleases, and that he is laying a trap to cage the whole army without destroying the city, and with the loss of as few lives as possible.

Gen. Burnside's Division, known as the Ninth Army Corps, was embarked at Fortress Monroe on the 2d inst., and has probably ere this reached its field of operations, wherever that may be. It is commanded by Reno, Parke and Stevens, all experienced Generals. We shall soon hear from them.

Our correspondence from Newbern, N. C., will be found of importance. Special intelligence regarding the progress of the canvass for the Gubernatorial election is given, from which it will be seen that the flow of partisan bitterness waxes hotter and hotter. Another brush has taken place at Hamilton, on the Roanoke River. The rebels attempted to rebuild the fortifications and replace the obstructions in the river, which were so summarily disposed of by our forces on the 9th of July; but they were again interfered with in the most summary manner, and forced to abandon the position precipitately. A large number of prisoners fell into our hands, with their camp equipage, commissary stores, two or three howitzers, three field pieces, a quantity of ammunition, private papers, and some twenty cavalry horses—all without the loss of a man on our side. At Newbern, on the night of the 29th, one of the guard, while on duty, was shot in the leg. The next day, by order of Gen. Foster, the block of buildings from which the shot was fired was razed to the ground. Signs of activity are not wanting in the Department. Reconnoissances have recently been pushed in various directions—one toward Kinston, half way between Newbern and Goldsboro, having accomplished most important results. A movement, inland, under command of Gen. Foster, is expected.

The Watkins (N. Y.) *Republican* of the 27th ult. says: "Hon. A. S. Diven told us on Thursday evening that he had the express authority of Secretary Seward to tell the people that he had assured the representatives of foreign Nations from time to time that the rebellion would be crushed out, and that, in order to prevent intervention in favor of the rebellion, *he had now named a time so short that he dared not make it public, and that such intervention could not be prevented but by an immediate response to the call for the 300,000 men.*"

Gen. Halleck, it is stated, will issue a general order within a few days, embodying his views on confiscation, and the employment of slaves.

A dispatch published this morning announces that Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has called upon the colored citizens of that State to form a regiment, to constitute a part of the State's quota of volunteers,—promising to accompany them to the field, and share their perils with them.

All of Commodore Porter's mortar fleet has reached Fortress Monroe. The last of the schooners made their appearance on Friday night.

Col. McLean has just returned to Nashville, from East Tennessee, where he has been recruiting and organizing a National regiment. He represents the Union sentiment as still very strong in that section, although the threats of the rebels, who retain military possession of the district, suppress all practical exhibition of it. Two companies, recruited by Col. McLean, were captured by Morgan while they were *en route* to Nashville, but he hopes to have his regiment soon filled.

A dispatch dated St. Louis, Aug. 1, states that since receiving reinforcements, Gen. Curtis has started again for the interior of Arkansas. Possibly he may strike at Little Rock. At any rate, he will take care of Hindman.

A letter from Garret Davis has been received in Washington, fully confirming the apprehensions of trouble in Kentucky. He says that Union men regard it as certain that the rebels propose attempting another invasion like Morgan's, but on a larger scale, whenever they can take our forces off their guard.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday morning, with the passengers and treasure from California. She left Aspinwall on the 26th of July. Her treasure list foots up nearly a million dollars. Our correspondence, giving details of intelligence from the United States of Colombia, and Central and South America, will be found interesting. There had been some excitement on the Isthmus, arising from reports, apparently well founded, that a large body of men would soon make their appearance at Panama, "to aid the Governor in quelling the spirit of insubordination recently displayed." We interpret this as signifying an attempt to drive out the small body of troops dispatched thither some weeks ago by President Mosquera. Another excitement was produced at Panama by an order from the Bishop to take all the valuable ornaments and jewels from the churches and deposit them in some safe place, to prevent their falling into the hands of Gen. Mosquera, should he issue an order for their confiscation. There was a general outcry raised when the valuables were being removed from the Church of Santa Ana, the women turning out in great force, and threatening to offer resistance. A party of about fifty soldiers, belonging to Mosquera's garrison, seized the muskets and ammunition belonging to the police force of Panama, on the 22d, removing the booty to the barracks. The reason assigned for that step was to guard it from being stolen by the conservatives. A number of the police had previously gone to Veraguas to join the Governor, who is now collecting a force at that place. From rumors afloat it is not improbable that Panama will soon be declared under military government.

The dry weather had proved very severe all over Nicaragua, and the country was reported to be on the verge of famine. Many towns had been literally forsaken, their inhabitants rushing to the more central parts in search of provisions. In the mining districts corn was selling at twelve dimes per *medio*, and everything else in proportion; elsewhere it was at four or six dimes, and difficult to obtain at that. The news from the South American States is not of sufficient importance to call for special mention.

A letter from Havana gives some additional particulars about the spread of the insurrection in Venezuela. A body of insurgents, on the 21st of June, surprised and for a time held possession of Pepare, near Caracas, committing frightful atrocities on the inhabitants. They were subsequently attacked by Garrido, defeated and dispersed, according to the official account. A few days previous to that date, the rebel Gen. Acosta is said to have defeated Gen. Falcon, taking a large number of prisoners, of whom thirty-two were killed and many others wounded in cold blood. Elsewhere we hear of other engagements, in which the Government forces were worsted.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, resolutions were presented and laid over under the rule offering a bounty of $50 additional to all other bounties, for any person who shall enlist in any of the regiments now in the field from this City within twenty days.

In the Board of Councilman a resolution was presented and referred, in favor of giving $90,000 to each of the militia regiments of this district which should recruit to the full standard and enlist for the war. A message was received from the Mayor, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, urging the importance of the defence of New-York harbor by gunboats and rams, and recommending the appropriation of $1,000,000 for that purpose.

We give elsewhere in our columns this morning the details of a disgraceful riot which occurred in Brooklyn yesterday, similar in character to those which have recently occurred in some of the Western cities, growing out of the antipathy of the Irish against negro laborers.

The Festival and Concert on behalf of the families of sick and wounded soldiers, given by the German Singing Societies and Turnverein, yesterday, at Jones' Wood, was a splendid affair, and a handsome fund, for the patriotic purpose announced, was collected under the most agreeable auspices.

The most successful, because the most practical, recruiting meeting yet held in the City, took place last night, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, on behalf of the Second Fire Zouaves, or Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade. Gen. Sickles made a thrilling and telling speech, that brought a number of recruits to volunteer on the spot. Stewart L. Woodford also made a telling address. The firemen are going to work in earnest to fill up the Second Fire Zouaves. The headquarters of the regiment is at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets.

The War Claim Commission closed its business at Cairo on Aug. 1. In the short time it has been in session a great deal of work has been done. The whole number of claims filed is 1,696, amounting to $599,249 36. Of these, claims to the amount of $451,165 81 were allowed. All of Quartermaster Hatch's claims were allowed, the investigation not having established anything of fraud or corruption in them. John Bird, of Bird's Point, filed claims amounting to upward of $33,000, all of which were dismissed on account of his disloyalty.

A large number of colored people, of New-York and vicinity, held a Union Emancipation Celebration at Hanft's Myrtle-avenue Park, L. I., yesterday. In spite of the storm, they passed a pleasant afternoon.

The trade in Flour, yesterday, was moderate at unchanged prices. A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Grain; Corn advanced a shade. Groceries and Provisions were quiet, as were also Metals, Oils, Tallow and Whisky. Spirits Turpentine were a trifle dearer. The freight market was inactive.

The Stock Market was ¼ per cent. firmer, and Gold ¼ per cent. lower, yesterday, on the Stock Exchange. Bills on London closed dull at 126 per cent. There was an improved feeling in the Stock Market at the close of business; New-York Central 90¼ per cent.

The Cattle market is not largely overstocked, this week, but if the first day of sales is an index, we have had no worse market this season for the drover, and taking quality into account, prices are as low as at any previous market since last Fall. About 4,200 bullocks were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, generally of fair to good quality, but there was no life to the trade after a little flurry in the morning, before the numbers were known. Except in rare instances no one thought of paying over 8c., and the Washington Market butchers were not willing to give over 7½c. for fair dressing steers. There were enough left over for to-day's sales to prevent much, if any advance, and the quotations will be at a decline of ¼@½c. from last week.

The Crisis of the Country—The New Draft and the Necessity for a Million of Reserves.

Our Washington advices represent army matters as moving on with great harmony and vigor under the new *régime*. This was to be expected from placing an able and experienced soldier in command of the National forces. Whatever may be his merit in the field, no one doubts Gen. Halleck's supreme qualification for the organization, combination and general direction of our armies. His present position is precisely the one where his services were the most needed, and where they will be most available. The country may rest assured that whatever troops are placed in the field under his direction, will be used to the best advantage. Their strength will not be frittered away by needless divisions, nor will the jealousies of individual officers, or the rivalries of their political backers, be suffered longer to paralyze the movements of the Union forces.

But we trust this is only the beginning of reform in our military administration. We need changes which shall go still deeper, and affect more thoroughly the whole spirit and temper in which the war is carried on. The Government should go to work *to crush the Rebellion*, and not be content with defending itself against it. It is not enough that we hold the rebels in check; we must destroy them. And the Government should forthwith put the country in such an attitude that its whole power can be hurled upon the rebel strength, whenever the moment for such a movement shall arrive. The President, as will be seen by the order elsewhere in this paper, has ordered an immediate draft for three hundred thousand nine-months' men, and a contingent draft on the 15th inst., should the volunteer regiments now existing and forming be incomplete at that time. So far this is well. *But we should have a million of men under arms, ready to move at an hour's notice with railroad speed to any point where their services may be required.* If we could have sent forward to reinforce McClellan, within a week after his repulse from Richmond, 100,000 men, he could have taken the offensive and fallen upon the shattered ranks of the rebel enemy with a vigor and force that would have insured success. They could not have stood before a fresh army thus hurled upon them.

But we had no such force. All our available troops were already in the field. We had relied upon them to finish the war, and had made no provision for reinforcements. When we were checked, therefore, we had to create a new army before we could reinforce the old one. McClellan now is doomed to inaction, because we have no troops to send to his aid. And while we are calling for volunteers, and paying enormous bounties to induce them to enlist, and going through the long, slow process of organizing, arming and training them for service, every Southern railroad is pouring daily its thousands and tens of thousands of rebel troops into the rebel Capital. And when we shall have succeded in raising our quota of men, and are ready to put them into the field, we shall find ourselves compelled to encounter a very different enemy from the one that recoiled from our heroic columns at Malvern Hills, and failed to reap the fruits of the costly victories he had achieved. We shall find them doubled in numbers, with earthworks strengthened, their decimated ranks refilled, and everything in readiness for a resistance tenfold more obstinate than they could have offered a month ago.

The Government, we repeat, has done well to change its policy in this respect. It must have armies *in reserve*, as well as in the field. It must have men instantly to replace those who may fall in battle, and to renew every conflict the moment it is over. It is in this way only that our superior resources can be made to tell. It avails nothing that we have five men to the rebels' one, if we have them at home and out of reach when they are wanted. If the enemy would in every instance await our movements, possibly we might in the long run exhaust them before they could exhaust us, in this slow process of mutual depletion. But they will not let us wait, even if we could afford it. They will attack us when we are weakest, and waste our forces faster than we can bring them together. We must *accumulate* our strength. We must gather up our resources and hold them in readiness for instant use. We must convert the North into a vast arsenal—an enormous camp, filled with armed and trained men, ready to pour out their eager legions whenever they may be required. With such a policy we should no longer be subjected to the disgrace of seeing our Generals in the field, on the eve of great battles, vainly calling for reinforcements to guard their rear,—nor condemned to the ignominy of enforced inaction at the very moment most propitious for a brilliant and successful advance.

The Enlistment Committee of this City has made a suggestion which deserves and demands the immediate attention of the Government. It is that *"the whole militia of the States should be organized, armed, equipped and made ready for service, and the National armaments swelled to the utmost capacity for efficient action."* This ought to be done without an hour's delay. It would put two millions of men at the command of the Government, ready for any emergency, and able to press this war to an immediate and successful issue. We trust the Government will instantly put in motion the machinery required to produce this result. Let them not halt nor hesitate. The people are ripe and eager for the summons. They would welcome it as an indication that the Government comprehends the great struggle in which it is involved, and has the courage and capacity to meet its awful issues. They would hail such a trumpet-call of the nation to arms, as worthy at once of the nation itself and of the great cause in which its energies are engaged. This is no time for hair-splitting distinctions,—for nice questions of State rights or National supremacy; nor are the people in a mood to require or tolerate such discussions. They demand *blows*, and liberty to strike them. They are involved in War, and they ask permission to wage it. They are conscious of power, exultant in the strength and courage of National youth, proud of their country, and ready to die rather than see it perish. All they ask at the hands of the men they have made their rulers is *leadership*. They ask not to be trifled with—not to be distrusted—not to be treated like men ignorant of the great duties devolved upon them, or unequal to their performance. Let the Government throw itself boldly and confidingly upon their patriotism, and it will be found equal to any emergency.

But the Government must first wake up to the magnitude of the contest it is required to wage. It must become convinced that the War will be short, only as it *makes* it short. It must feel that something more is required than legal arguments, or soft appeals, or kind remonstrances, to bring back the South to its allegiance. Every step thus far taken has only added contempt to Southern hatred,—and nerved the Southern arm for fierce and prolonged resistance. We must crush the rebellion, or it will crush us. And we must do it soon or we cannot do it at all. We cannot wage a long war. The age for such wars has passed. The industry, the commerce, the civilization of the world cannot stand still for years, while rival communities settle their hostile claims by mutual slaughter. Whatever foreign nations might do, our own people will not tolerate a protracted war. They will demand that it shall be made short, by being made decisive. And the greater the power brought into the field, the more speedily will it accomplish the result.

Let the Government then call *at once* for the organization and embodiment of the whole military power of the loyal States. Let the 600,000 troops be raised in accordance with the present summons, and sent into the field for immediate service; and then let us have in addition a draft for at least *three-quarters of a million of men*, armed, disciplined and held in readiness for instant transfer to any field which may require their presence. Let the Government give us this, and it will give the Republic a speedy victory over all its foes.

The Mayor's Message on Our Harbor Defences.

In a scientific point of view, the present moment is peculiarly favorable for the creation of a systematic and permanent system of harbor defence. The practical proofs of the respective merits of fixed and floating defences, developed by the present war, have brought new elements into the problem, and thoroughly exploded old notions; the whole subject has been elaborately discussed, both in this country and abroad, and public and professional opinion, after undergoing more than one violent oscillation, has at length found its equilibrium in a principle which may be regarded, if not as a permanent truth, yet as likely to hold good until a total revolution shall come over our present method of attack and defence. The conclusion of the whole matter, then, is simply this, that the best system of harbor protection is that which includes both *fixed* and *floating* defences. An incomplete system, which embraces both means, is better than the most complete which consists of but one; and no scheme of harbor protection can possibly be perfect, which does not include both.

Applying this criterion to our own harbor of New-York, we instantly see how far it is from realizing the conditions of security which common prudence dictates. So far, indeed, as "fortifications of the most substantial character and scientific construction" can render our harbor secure, we are already not illy off. Our best engineering brains have planned and all but completed an admirable series of fortifications, which, when properly *armed*, will make us strong, indeed, on the one side of our defensive equation. But the trouble is that they are *not* armed, or armed in a wretchedly deficient manner. Old thirty-four and forty-eight pounders, little better than so many Quaker guns, show their toothless gums through embrasures they are powerless to defend. There are probably hardly a score of guns of the approved heavy calibre mounted in all our harbor forts, whereas there should be at least *a thousand* there! Then, with respect of the second element, namely, floating iron batteries, the story is still more quickly told—we have none; that is, New-York has none; and with all the activity of the Navy Department, we can hardly expect that it will soon be able to furnish from those it is now completing even one mailed floating battery for the exclusive protection of our harbor. We can safely say that there is not a third-rate European Power that would, even in the calmest times, leave a third-rate town for a day in the all-but-helpless condition in which the vast Metropolis of New-York now is.

Mayor Opdyke, therefore, makes a timely appeal in the message which he yesterday sent to the Common Council, on the subject of our Harbor Defences. Though the present outlook does not give us any great reason to fear war within our own borders, it as little authorizes a supine indifference to the possibilities of such an event. The rebels seem to have a capacity for profiting by the education of events with a practical promptness which we are very far from matching. They have learned most thoroughly the tremendous capacities of iron-clad vessels, and they are now employing all their resources in their construction. They have several mailed batteries already completed at Richmond, Savannah and Mobile, and they have others in the process of construction. They have abandoned the control of their own coast—who shall say that they may not one day attempt a raid on ours? Though temporary, it might still be tremendously destructive, and our seaboard is certainly in a condition to invite it. And while it is calculated to invite such an attack, it is equally likely to prompt foreign intervention, which, though primarily *moved* by considerations of another nature, will doubtless, in a large measure, be either *invited* or *repelled* by the kind of front our sea-coast and harbors shall present.

Mayor Opdyke's Message is marked by a just appreciation of the true condition of harbor defence, and a correct discernment of where our deficiencies lie. Accordingly, the main suggestion he makes to the Common Council is to the effect that that body "shall make an appropriation of one million dollars for the construction of iron or iron-plated batteries and ships, to be expended under the joint direction of commissioners of high character and proper qualifications, to be appointed by the corporate authorities, and the military and naval authorities of the United States." He views this step in the light of a duty which we owe to the Government and ourselves, in an emergency like the present, to coöperate with it in efforts for our protection, trusting to the justice of the Government to refund hereafter whatever moneys we may now advance for this purpose. But, he goes on to observe, even if we had no such expectation, if we knew that not a dollar of our advances would ever be returned to us, a wise economy would still dictate the expenditure, for we cannot afford to have this City and its untold wealth for a single moment subject to the possible contingency of capture, whatever may be the cost of making its defences impregnable.

The Diabolical Riot in Brooklyn Yesterday.

Our local reporters give this morning an account of one of the most atrocious riots of modern times, which occurred in Brooklyn yesterday, and in which a mob of four or five hundred men, calling themselves Irishmen, assaulted a factory where twenty peaceable colored persons, mostly women and children, were at work, attempted to butcher them in cold blood, and subsequently actually set fire to the building with the intent of burning the helpless negroes to death. It was only by the most superhuman exertions of the Police that the lives of the victims were saved, the mob dispersed, and the ringleaders arrested. The assault was entirely unprovoked—in fact, it was merely because the assaulted parties *were negroes*—and was of such a cowardly as well as fiendish nature that there can be found for it neither excuse nor palliation.

What do these ruffians want—what object have they in view—who are stirring up anti-negro riots in various large cities of the North? Do they think to aid the cause of Jeff. Davis, by diverting part of the National strength for the preservation of order at home? Are they the tools of the Northern rebel knaves and conspirators who, having failed in getting up that counter-revolution in the North which the Southern rebels hoped for and had planned, are now taking hold of their social and National prejudices, and through them, stirring them up to sedition? Do they desire to justify the taunts of the English Press as to our Northern anarchy and our Northern mobs? Do they wish to deprive these harmless black pariahs of the means of obtaining an honest livelihood? Is their object to disgrace themselves and belie their national reputation by acts of poltroonery too disgraceful for record? All these things, and worse too, are the tendencies of such mobs as that in Brooklyn yesterday.

There is no class of persons in this community more quiet, orderly, peaceable, respectful, and even courteous, than the colored people. Their habits of industry are, as a general thing, and considering their opportunities, highly creditable; the annals of crime show, that neither among the foreign nor native-born white citizens, is there any class or nationality as free from offences against the laws; and though here, as elsewhere throughout the world, the struggle for life is with them a hard one, they bear their burdens with a patience which none but a brute could take advantage of—none but a devil could insult them for. The present riots, neither here nor in Cincinnati, nor anywhere throughout the West that they have occurred, can find any excuse whatever in the character of the negroes.

We are glad that this, our first anti-negro riot was put down so quickly and effectively—though it is disgraceful to the Brooklyn Police that it should ever have occurred, or attained to such proportions, or effected such damage. It is no time now for any mob, or show of mobs, in any part of the North, under any pretext whatever. They are more disgraceful than the Southern rebellion, and the ringleaders deserve the doom of traitors, while their dupes should all be drafted into the army, where they will find a kind of fighting more creditable to themselves than assaults upon unoffending and helpless women and children. We understand that some of the rioters are still at large; but we trust the police will see to it that before night every one of them is safe in limbo. There must be no tampering with this matter. It is safer and easier to crush it out now and at once, in its inception, than to try to put the riots down after they have attained such magnitude and persistency as they have done in Cincinnati. Let the police be alert and on their guard. Let every man and class of men, white or black, be protected in their avocations, and in the secure and unmolested enjoyment of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

There is one body of men who could exercise great moral power on this question—we refer to the Catholic priesthood. We respectfully and earnestly call on them to illustrate the Christian faith and the charity of Catholicity by urging upon all the members of their flocks to live in peace, quietude and good-will toward those who in this world are almost without either rights or protectors.

The Common Council and Recruiting.—The promptitude with which the City Council has entertained the offer of an additional bounty of fifty dollars to recruits joining regiments already in the field, does credit to the City, and credit to the members of the Boards. There is genuine economy in the offer. If a raw recruit for a raw regiment is worth the Federal and State bounty of $150, the recruit who joins an existing regiment is worth twice as much. In a fresh organization it would take months and hundreds of dollars to convert him into a soldier. In an old regiment he becomes a veteran in half the time, and at a tenth of the expense; so that the special bounty which gives his patriotism that direction saves hundreds of dollars else spent upon his military education. It is clearly a high and inevitable duty for the City authorities to urge this measure. There is no time to be lost. We are not to wait for a draft or any other argument for postponing immediate endeavor. It is now men are wanted, and no price that procures them can be called extravagant.

Recognition of the South.

The *Courier de Havre* is the *Journal of Commerce* of the principal seaport of France. It addresses itself, like the latter, to the commercial classes; and is equally sympathetic, while professing indifference, with the rebellion in the South. In a recent number, the *Courier* gives its views upon the actual crisis in America. The war, it discovers, can never end. The only thing in the circumstances that France or England can do is to acknowledge the independence of the South; the present neutrality being fallacious, inasmuch as it permits the North to draw freely upon Europe for arms and munitions, while the South is excluded from the same advantage.

The force of this particular line of reasoning it is difficult to see. The South has found the neutrality laws no barrier to the purchase and shipment of arms fully sufficient to afford a musket to every white man at the South. Secession agents have bought freely in every market in Europe—at Birmingham, actually forestalling the products of the numerous gun-factories. These arms have been publicly shipped. A fleet of steamers containing them has repeatedly collected at Nassau—a British port, where there has been no practical observance of neutral obligations; and if the contraband cargoes have failed to reach their destination, it has been because the American blockade is somewhat rigorously maintained.

An acknowledgment of Southern independence by European Powers would in no way alter this state of things. It would not raise the blockade; it would not facilitate, in any degree, the frequency of rebel intercourse with Europe. And the moral effects of such a step must be curiously different from what they would have been last year. Then the announcement would have paralyzed the North, and added formidable vigor to the efforts of the South. Now, the North has grown careless of European opinion, and conscious of the small practical value to the rebels of their independence being recognized. The certainty that we shall never be understood by the European masses, or be fairly represented by the transatlantic Press, has bred a sentiment of absolute indifference as to what may be thought or taught by either. And, at the South, on the other hand, despair of external assistance has already done the work of all other stimulants to extreme action. The impulse to self-defence and even to aggression have the force and fury of desperation. Upon men so overstrung the news of probable European recognition would have slight influence. They would know that it gave them not one weapon more, added to their resources not another shred of stamped paper, opened no market for the disposal of the products rotting in their sheds. In no way could the intelligence serve to infuse new energy into the rebel ranks.

It is quite time the writers and statesmen of Europe, who, at the suggestion of secession emissaries, attempt so frequently to frighten the North with this fantom of rebel recognition, should understand with what tranquil nerves we regard the horror. Once satisfied that the thing is no more than an official expression of the sympathy with rebellion and ill-will to the Union, well known to exist among the European governing classes, we are prepared to accept recognition of our enemies as rather a desirable taking of sides on the part of doubtful friends. The ground of war, should any offer, will only present itself, when, going further, these transatlantic sympathizers lend ships, and men, and arms to the traitors.

The Army of the Potomac.—Our correspondents intimate that there is some important movement about to be made, if it is not now being made, by the army of Gen. McClellan. What it may be, is not distinctly given out—though any person who has read our correspondence carefully for the last two or three days, and who will peruse sagaciously the letters and telegrams of this morning, with a map of Virginia before him, will be able to form a theory that will be plausible enough to stand until we get the facts. The facts, we venture to say, will confirm the theory.

One significant item appears this morning, to wit: that Gen. McClellan is "feeling" the opposite or south shore of the James River. Our troops, it seems, have, since last week, occupied that part of the further bank where the rebels had planted their batteries; and on Sunday a reconnoissance was made back to within fourteen miles of Petersburgh, and a brisk skirmish took place with a body of rebels. The region all along there is now pretty well known, and it is found to be occupied by but small detachments of the enemy. It is discovered to be a very pretty country over there, and exceedingly healthy.

But, while he is looking and reconnoitering in that direction, he is also, it appears, sending out parties to examine the country in his rear in the Chickahominy region. One of our correspondents tells of a most daring and important movement—of which the telegraph was silent—made last Thursday by a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry, who penetrated to the north side of the Chickahominy, and as far as Gaines' Hill, where the great battle of June 27th was fought. The enemy's camp was there seen, and the two regiments then returned, having accomplished the object of their mission.

Everything now indicates action in McClellan's army, and if our new levy was in the field, it would doubtless soon be gratified in taking part in an important movement against the enemy.

Gen. Pope, too, it will be seen, is as active as he may be, having occupied Orange Court-house after a small fight. There is evidently a coöperation of purpose between him and Gen. McClellan.

Marine Disaster.

Port Dover, C. W., Monday, Aug. 4.

The brig *Rescue* came in port to-day, having lost part of a raft of oak timber belonging to [illegible], of Toronto. She reports heavy weather.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

RECRUITING FOR THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Large Meeting of Firemen at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Spirited Address of General Sickles—Volunteers on the Spot.

[illegible] Address of Assistant District-Attorney Stuart L. Woodford.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the firemen and exempt firemen of this City and vicinity congregated at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, last evening, for the purpose of aiding the patriotic effort to recruit the thinned ranks of the Second Fire Zouaves, or Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade. The audience comprised many gentlemen of prominence in the Fire Department. On the stand were Ex-Chief Howard, Commissioner Wilson, John S. Giles, Treasurer of the Fire Department, Assistant-Engineer Webb, Chief Decker, and others of like note. Previous to the organization the boys amused themselves by calling for "Howard," "Howard," and other gentlemen, whose familiar faces were recognized. Then there were calls for "Music," "Sickles," "Anybody." A most cordial reception greeted Gen. Sickles, as he entered the room, about 8½ o'clock, accompanied by Capt. O. H. Hart, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Capt. John S. Austin, Brigade Quartermaster, Lieut.-Col. Farnsworth, of the Excelsior Brigade, Stuart L. Woodford, Assistant U. S. District-Attorney, Capts. Mahan and [illegible], of the First Excelsior, Capt. Rafferty, of the Third, and others.

Commissioner Henry Wilson called the meeting to order, and briefly stating the object, nominated for presiding officer

WM. H. WICKHAM,
President of the New-York Fire Department.

Mr. Wickham, on taking the Chair, briefly indorsed the purpose of the meeting, and expressed the opinion that the firemen of New-York ought to be able to replenish the ranks of their brethren in at least two weeks. He was glad that Gen. Sickles was present to address them. [Cheers for Gen. Sickles and the Fire Zouaves.]

Commissioner Gorman read a list of Fire Presidents and Secretaries, as follows:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Robert Gamble, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 16.
John S. Miller, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 10.
John H. Forman, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 8.
[illegible] Carey, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 13.
Peter Y. Everett, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 6.
Peter Masterson, Foreman Engine No. 22.
John Scullion, Foreman Engine No. 27.
Guy Kennedy, Foreman Engine No. 51.
James Mason, Foreman Engine No. 3.
R. M. J. Ellis, Foreman Engine No. 36.
James Hays, Foreman Engine No. 9.
Isaac Evans, Foreman Engine No. 29.
Charles Cowen, Foreman Engine No. 46.
Wm. F. Searing, Foreman Engine No. 30.
Michael Fitzgerald, Foreman Engine No. 21.
Charles A. Gray, Foreman Engine No. 14.
John J. Moloney, Foreman Engine No. 5.
John Buckhee, Foreman Engine No. 6.
Charles Doane, Foreman Engine No. 17.
J. [illegible], Foreman Engine No. 41.
John E. Farrington, Foreman Hose No. 43.
John Moore, Foreman Hose No. 50.
Samuel Conover, Foreman Hose No. 39.
W. B. Rogers, Foreman Hose No. 40.
H. L. Thomas, Foreman Hose No. 19.
James Lowe, Foreman Hose No. 21.
M. T. [illegible], Foreman Hose No. 18.
George Davis, Foreman Hose No. 20.
Bernard Kenny, Foreman Hose No. 10.
Alex. W. Davidson, Foreman Hose No. 62.
Alex. Murray, Foreman Hose No. 44.
H. C. Bennett, Foreman Hose No. 33.
Wm. A. Nelson, Foreman Hose No. 42.
Wm. Stevins, Foreman Hose No. 13.
Richard Sharpe, Foreman Hose No. 26.

SECRETARIES.

John Butcher, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 6.
Robt. Wright, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 14.
Thos. Sullivan, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 12.
John H. Morris, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 11.
Douglas Cairns, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 1.
Wm. Cartwright, Foreman Engine No. 12.
Henry Phillips, Foreman Engine No. 25.
George Henderson, Foreman Engine No. 24.
Andrew Holley, Foreman Engine No. 34.
F. W. Raymond, Foreman Engine No. 47.
Henry Jones, Foreman Engine No. 40.
J. Kennedy, Foreman Engine No. 20.
Edward Smith, Foreman Engine No. 28.
C. N. Johnson, Foreman Engine No. 22.
Thomas [illegible], Foreman Engine No. 13.
Jno. C. Hooper, Foreman Engine No. 8.
James M. Flynn, Foreman Engine No. 44.
Francis [illegible], Foreman Engine No. 31.
De Lancy W. Knevels, Foreman Engine No. 2.
P. J. [illegible], Foreman Hose No. 37.
L. L. McCoy, Foreman Hose No. 51.
Harris Wines, Jr., Foreman Hose No. 29.
James O'Brien, Foreman Hose No. 17.
W. H. Spear, Foreman Hose No. 11.
A. C. De [illegible], Foreman Hose No. 24.
Corns. Flynn, Foreman Hose No. 40.
Jno. Petit, Foreman Hose No. 5.
Robert Williams, Foreman Hose No. 57.
John Glass, Foreman Hose No. 6.
Martin J. Keese, Foreman Hose No. 60.
H. K. Woodruff, Foreman Hose No. 3.
James Corriston, Foreman Hose No. 56.
Joseph J. [illegible], Foreman Hose No. 57.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the New-York Fire Department feel justly proud of the gallantry and devotion of the Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves during the recent severe campaign upon the Peninsula.

Resolved, That it is a duty, which we owe alike to them and ourselves, to recruit their wasted ranks and to supply whatever of men that are needed to fill the muster-rolls of our brethren in arms; and we pledge ourselves to use our individual efforts to make the regiment of Firemen worthy of the name of being foremost among the veterans of the Union.

Resolved, That we will prove ourselves not only ready at the sound of the bell to protect our fellow-citizens from the fury of the flames, but also equally ready as loyal citizens at the tap of the drum to march in defence of our honored flag, for which an Ellsworth, a Farnham, and a host of others of our associates have gallantly fought in many a victorious field.

SPEECH OF HENRY ARCULARIUS, ESQ.

Hon. Henry Arcularius was the first speaker. He said he was proud to take by the hand his old friend, Hon. Dan. Sickles. [Here Mr. Arcularius shook hands with the General, amid loud applause.] The speaker continued to urge the utmost haste in furnishing recruits. He thought that Gen. Wilson was wrong when he said we did not want more men. [Applause.] The men of the South were traitors, and the men of the North who would not help put them down were cowards. The firemen ought to recruit the ranks of the Zouaves without being drafted, and not follow the example of Gov. Morgan, who got appointed a General and didn't go to the field at all. [Applause and laughter.] He favored filling up the old regiments first. Let no man be afraid or ashamed; though fifty years of age he was ready to do all he could to fill up the Second Fire Zouaves—if necessary he would even go himself! [Applause.] He complimented Gen. Sickles on his self-sacrificing devotion to the cause, and made a stirring appeal to all before him to do their utmost, either to go themselves or to get others to go. At least let them not stop any one else from going. In conclusion he urged them to do their whole duty to aid in putting down the rebellion.

SPEECH OF GEN. D. E. SICKLES.

As Gen. Sickles came forward in response to the call of his name, he was greeted with a highly flattering welcome. Cheer after cheer and numerous "tigers" resounded through the hall before he could make himself heard. He was dressed in his uniform, but, overlapping the coat collar appeared the red collar of the fireman's shirt. He spoke with thrilling effect, and his earnestness was rapidly communicated to the audience, as was evident from the volunteering on the spot. The scene, as man after man sprang to the platform and enrolled his name amid applauding comrades, was quite dramatic. Altogether it was the most effective recruiting speech yet made. Gen. Sickles said it was a distinguished honor to have the opportunity of appearing before the Fire Department of New-York on an occasion like that which called them together. When he remembered that they were one of the institutions of the City; their numbers; the high respectability of membership of their organization; the deeds of heroism and daring which had distinguished them; that all their service was voluntary; that Winter and Summer, day and night, they served the public, saving life and property at great personal sacrifice; and, not the least of all, their noble charity for those who fell in their ranks—when he remarked all these things, he thought he came before the right men, and he asked them if they would go to the assistance of their overborne and outnumbered comrades. [Applause.] If he should tell them that their comrades were in danger, he knew that they would rush to the rescue. [Applause.] He had led their brethren, and led them to battle, and they had borne the flags presented to them proudly, and along with those flags on every battle-field. [Applause.] For the first six months, he had not lost a single man; but now the ranks of that decimated regiment were to be filled up. There were men enough here to-night to fill up the ranks, and it was the duty of the Firemen of New-York to fill them up at once. Was there a man who would volunteer? one man in all the assemblage? Yes, here was the first man. [Cheers for the first volunteer, Mr. Alonzo Beers, who stepped upon the platform, and put down his name.] That was what he came here for—to get men, not to talk. Now, who would be the next man? [An enthusiastic gentleman in the audience presented the first volunteer with a five-dollar bill, amid loud cheering.]

Suppose an alarm of fire was to sound now, they would all rush to the rescue of life and property. But a more devastating fire—*the fire of rebellion*—was burning; it was assailing not only their homes and property, but their Government and Constitution. Would they not rush to the subjugation of that rebellion? Two more volunteers. He was glad to see them. [The General embraced each man.] It was true that wherever even three were gathered together, the spirit of the Lord would descend. [Applause.] This was God's cause. Could it be true that all the men of courage and patriotism were gone? He despised the man who would not fight the enemy without a bill in his pocket. [Applause.] Would they wait for drafting, and be dragged to the battle-field by the collar? [Applause.] He wanted no conscripts. He had none. He had all volunteers, and he knew they would fight. They had fought and had never been whipped. [Applause.] He was sorry that the bounties had been offered. He believed that the bounties had put back recruiting. Many were holding back in the hope of being able to get $600 or $1,000 for going as a substitute for some rich man who would rather bleed in his pocket than anywhere else. [Laughter.] But, the men who held back, would be disappointed and sadly taken in. No substitute would be received. No man could make his bargain with one who was drafted. No, if they held back they would lose all the bounty and be drafted in the bargain. [Laughter.] All the men who joined his brigade would receive all the bounties offered to other recruits, and at the same time an additional fifty dollars voted that afternoon by the Common Council of the City.

At this point, several more recruits stepped upon the stand amid loud applause, and proceeded to enroll their names.

Gen. Sickles continued: Let them remember that glorious chieftain, George B. McClellan. [Cheers for Gen. McClellan.] With what magnificent silence and scorn he treated his enemies. Not a word for them—all for his army. Do not let him be overwhelmed. The rebels would rather crush McClellan than any other General. Let it be the pride of the people of the North to sustain Gen. McClellan. [Cheers.]

Mr. Arcularius announced that nine men now present would join the regiment to-morrow. [Cheers.]

Gen. Sickles wanted their names now. [Cheers.] Let them give their names, and settle the preliminaries in the morning. Let more men come forward. Why do you hesitate? Do you want more bounties? Are you waiting to be drafted?

At this point a gray-headed gentleman came forward and volunteered. Gen. Sickles embraced him, and the volunteer commenced speaking, urging more to come up.

Gen. Sickles—I wish you would say a few words. You have got one recruit already, as soon as you opened your mouth.

The Volunteer—I have left a good situation of $800 a year, and taken one at $13 a month—for what? For my country. [Applause.] *I am so proud of seeing my old friend Sickles that I could not help signing my name.*

Voices—Name, name.

My name is James Troy, formerly engineer of the Astor House. [Applause.] I have served my country once in the Mexican war, and I can do it again; and I hope I will come out as safely as I did before. [Applause.] It is true I leave a wife and children, but I guess they will be taken care of. [Applause.]

Gen. Sickles continued—At Yorktown, the Second Fire Zouaves was the first to enter the enemy's works. In the bloody battle of Williamsburgh, it was pursuing the flying foe. In the battle of Fair Oaks he had witnessed its noble daring. In all the reports that regiment had been mentioned with honor. Nothing could resist its overwhelming power. [Applause.] In the battle of the next day—a battle without a name—the Second Fire Zouaves won undying fame. Nearly all the officers were sick, but two of the captains had led the regiment from point to point, and gained all the ground that was required. They were ordered back, and again pressed forward and took the same ground over again. [Applause.] They were in nearly all of the last seven days' fighting on the Chickahominy. [Applause.] Would they leave them there in their present diminished numbers? No. It would be an eternal shame and disgrace if they did. He had not more than a dozen yet. He wanted to raise another regiment there to-night. Did they come merely to listen? Were they willing to do nothing? Did they lack confidence in the Government? Most of them did not vote for the President, but Mr. Lincoln had done his duty nobly. [Cheers for President Lincoln.] Yes, which of his predecessors had been called upon to put a million of men into the field, to raise a navy, or put $600,000,000 into the Treasury? The duties of the President had been enormous. Look where we stood twelve months ago. In that short time McClellan had organized the splendid Army of the Potomac, held the enemy at bay and driven him to his stronghold. Look at the cities and forts we had taken. Point out, if possible, in the history of the world such a successful campaign. [Applause.] He heard only murmurs, instead of a due appreciation of these victories. Look at our foreign relations. Only a year ago we feared that we must fight all Europe, or submit to anything that might be dictated to us. But the President and *Secretary Seward had preserved peace with all the* world, and, at the same time, the honor of our flag had been sustained. [Applause.] Would they blame the Government that there were not more men in the field? The remedy was with them. Let them fill up their own regiment. He wanted more recruits. Should it be said in the morning that out of a thousand firemen of New-York only a dozen would volunteer? He had given it as his opinion that the Second Fire Zouaves would be the first regiment filled up. It was intended to establish a recruiting office in every engine-house in the City. He wanted 450 men, and let each company furnish ten men and they would have the largest regiment in the field. [Applause.] Would they not do as much to sustain their country as the rebels would do to destroy it? [Applause.] If they wanted victory they must give the men. [Gen. McClellan's army must enter Richmond; [applause;] but should we do it with but half the men that the rebels have? Alabama has furnished 60,000 men out of 80,000, and New-York but 100,000 men out of 600,000 in her population. What a discrepancy! Was the patriotism of New-York so much less than the treachery of Alabama? That fact would be handed down to our eternal disgrace. Let us hesitate and we are lost. Let it be known in Europe that the North is divided and we will be in more danger of intervention. Let that but once come and the aristocracies of the Old World would find their long-desired opportunity for extinguishing democratic institutions on this continent.

A Voice—Let them come.

Gen. Sickles—It is easy to say let them come, but why do you hold back when only 600,000 rebels are opposing us? Why don't you volunteer?

At this point there were cries of "Bring him up," "That's the man," &c., and a young man, apparently a mechanic, stepped upon the stand and said: "Gen. Sickles, if you will only get the President of the United States to declare that this is not a war to put down Slavery in the States where it exists, you will get 300,000 men in the North." [Partial applause.]

Gen. Sickles—I am not fighting for what the President thinks or what any man thinks; I am fighting to put down the rebellion. [Great applause.] I want to see the flag of my country wave all over my country. [Thunders of applause.] I want to see every rebel disarmed and brought to obey the laws. [Great applause.] Then, my friends, I will discuss what we shall do with the negroes. Then we will find out who was right as to what the war was for. Let us have confidence in the President of the United States, and not listen to half and half Secessionists, who want to create a Southern party here, or the other party, who are at the other extreme.

The young gentleman here took the platform again and said he was for the Union, and would volunteer, but he was physically disabled. His preference would be the Seventy-ninth Regiment.

Gen. Sickles—That is a good way off.

Capt. Austin—He's making too much capital; he ought to be punched. I wouldn't stand it any longer.

Gen. Sickles continued in the most impassioned strain, urging the immediate filling up of the ranks. He said the rebellion was now at its zenith. Its utmost efforts were being made. In three months the war would be decided for or against us. If their hearts were in the work, let them join him and fill up the ranks at once. [Applause, during which Gen. Sickles retired.]

SPEECH OF STEWART L. WOODFORD, ESQ.

Stewart L. Woodford, Esq., United States District-Attorney, was next introduced, and in an impressive strain spoke substantially as follows:

Firemen of New-York: At this late hour I shall be brief. The nation calls to-day for men, not words. [Cheers, and cries of "That's so."] I shall not pause to discuss the why and wherefore of this war. It is enough for us that treason has appealed from the ballot to battle—enough that red-handed rebellion clutches at the nation's heart; seeks to tear down the holy flag of our fathers, and to rend asunder our good Union. [Loud applause.]

I shall not pause to speak of the politics of the war, as they are called. The President needs no defence. He has honestly and calmly endeavored to do his duty, and may God speed him in his effort. [Cheers.] He was once the candidate of a party. He is to-day the President of the nation. As such, he looks to you for help. As you love your fatherland, stand to-day for your good President, and strike with him for Union and for Liberty! [Cheers, and cries of "We will."]

Nor shall I pause to criticise Generals or condemn campaigns. [Calls of "Good," and "bully for you."] The nation's peril is too great for divided counsels now. In the graves by the Chickahominy let us bury prejudice and passion. Let us now go into the conflict prepared to use any and every power which God and nature have put into our hands. Let us strike this treason, smiting it hip and thigh, until through this broad land our flag shall wave, and all men bend the knee to it, if not in loyalty at least in fear. [Immense enthusiasm and cheers.] Not for politics, not for favorites let us speak to-day, but let us plead for men, that the ranks of our soldiers may be filled—for strong-armed, true-hearted, liberty-loving men. From swamp and battle-field our dead call for avengers. From the camps our brothers beg for reinforcements. For men our President asks, and over the wires the inspiring words have at last been flashed that our wasted regiments shall be sustained and filled. [Loud and continued cheering.] Firemen! in this hour of peril the appeal comes home to you. Never has call been made in vain upon your manhood and your patriotism. This surely is not the time when you shall falter and turn back. [Applause.] In every post of danger and duty your gallant Zouaves have been. Where the Minie balls flew deadliest, where the destroying angel *bound his fullest sheaves in that bloody* reaping on the Peninsula, there gleamed the red shirts of the Department, and there the bullet-riddled flag of your own regiment waved in the very front ranks of the fight. [Loud and long-continued applause.] As I look upon you, I think not only of those of your number who sleep this night on the banks of the James, but also of him who first conceived the thought of recruiting a regiment from out of your ranks. Accident, his early and sad-fated death, and at the last, perhaps, mismanagement, broke up the corps. But that enlistment, when as by magic your comrades rushed to the standard of the First Fire Zouaves, and, above all, the martyr-like death of your gallant leader, have bound the name of your Department forever with the records of this war. [Cheers.] History again repeated herself. And as on the 19th of April, Massachusetts blood baptized the streets of Baltimore, to be forever a second Lexington, so in his early manhood, with its bright hopes clustering around him, your gallant Ellsworth fell, the Warren of our second revolution. [Enthusiastic cheers.] From his untimely grave he pleads with you. And as in life his clear voice rang out in command, so to-night I hear his clarion words, "Fire Zouaves, forward to the front!" [Cheers.] I think, also, of that other gallant man, who, long a fireman, once held high office at your hands, and whose name shall for many a year be honored in your Department. When the fearful day of Bull Run broke, he lay wasted and dying of slow fever. His comrades sought to take him to the rear, but the gallant soldier would not go. In an ambulance they bore him to the field, and strong hands lifted the dying man to his horse. Thrice he fell, but still to his saddle those true men, weeping, raised their chief. His iron will mastered disease, and at the head of your Fire Zouaves he charged upon the foe. The bullets did what fever could not, and, gallantly fighting, your own loved Noah Farnham fell. Are you men, and do you linger here? Forward, for your honor and for vengeance! [Loud applause, followed by three cheers.]

The chair announced that an office will be opened to-day at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, where the Adjutant will be on hand at all times to enrole recruits. The following are the names of some of those who volunteered on the spot: Alonzo Beers, Wm. E. Fulton, Daniel Boon, James Troy, Patrick Welsh and John Burns.

The meeting adjourned about 10½ o'clock, amid the utmost enthusiasm, having been one of the most successful recruiting meetings ever held in the City. Remember the headquarters of the Second Fire Zouaves are at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets. Reader, go and be a Second Fire Zouave.

MILITARY MATTERS IN GENERAL.

The Draft and what is Thought about it—Progress of Enlistments.

DRAFTING.

The long suspense which the community has *endured for some time past, was finally relieved yes*terday by the publication of an order from the War Department, calling for an additional draft from the militia—meaning the militia already enrolled—of 300,000 troops, who are to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged; and, in another section, declaring that unless the 300,000 previously demanded are ready by the 15th of this month, the deficit in that number will also be made up by drafting.

Various are the emotions which this order has agitated in the breasts of persons of different proclivities and dispositions. The great mass of the people have been gradually making up their minds to the necessity of a conscription, and are rejoiced rather than otherwise at the energetic method adopted by the President to meet the emergency. The large class of young men who have hesitated to leave good situations, for the sake of serving their country in the army, are not sorry that the responsibility has been lifted from their own irresolute shoulders, and that circumstances have transpired, which will constrain them to be patriotic. The army in the field, which has borne the burden and heat of the war, will be delighted—will be inspired with new spirit and vitality. Even the lukewarm and thoughtlessly indifferent will feel resigned to the necessity of the occasion; and, once disciplined in the ranks of the Union forces, will learn to be satisfied with the destiny which makes them of some use in their day and generation. There is, however, in the large cities, more especially, a large class of sympathizers with the South, or with something that they think the South is fighting for, who are, of course, filled with consternation at the idea of having to take up arms against the rebellious innocents, whom they profess to pity and admire; but this is a class whose sorrows will not *be condoled with to any alarming extent. A measure* that thus effectually reaches them, and compels them to serve the land to which they owe their allegiance, and all they have to bless themselves with in the world, or else forces them to unmask and openly avow the doubly-contemptible treason they have for awhile cherished in comparative secrecy—such a measure will be regarded by public opinion as a most appropriate Nemesis—the very kind of judgment, which, in the absence from the civilization of the period of axes and executioners, should be visited upon their traitor heads.

With the exception of this latter class, few were yesterday to be heard who had a fault to find with Secretary Stanton's order. These, it is true, cursed "deep" but not "too loudly," and were to be noted up till late hours of the night, seeking to drown their mingled fears and rage in flowing goblets of such Summer drinks as they fancied would be most popular just now—if obtainable—amongst their friends in Richmond. Men generally "floated" around town a good deal comparing notes and discussing the terms of the order; but the almost universal sentiment displayed was one of relief at the fact of the Government having fully realized the gigantic nature of the struggle in which it is engaged, and having made up its mind to call forth a sufficient amount of the country's strength to crush it.

There was some discussion as to whether the call was for six or three hundred thousand men. Many held that only the three hundred thousand previously called for were wanted, and that Sections 1 and 2 referred to the same requisition. It was usually a convincing argument with those on the other side to point to the period, "nine months," for which the draft in Section 1 is made; those called on for the first requisition being, as everybody knows, wanted for three years or the war.

The intimations in the other parts of the order, relating to officers, have caused considerable flutter amongst the numerous captains and lieutenants now besieging Gov. Morgan for commissions either on political grounds, or because they have raised the number of men that they understood entitled them to the positions they have assumed. It is impossible to say what may be exactly meant by Secretary Stanton; but Gov. Morgan will be apt to fulfill all promises to which he is pledged, and those who have really exerted themselves in recruiting, will scarcely be left out in the cold.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Either fear of the draft and the knowledge that only volunteers are entitled to bounty, or some more commendable cause, operated yesterday in a remarkable manner on recruiting. About double the number that have been enrolled on any previous day were inspected and mustered in at the United States mustering office in White-street, and large squads were being sent off in rapid succession to all the camps in the neighborhood of the City for enrollment by the regimental adjutants. Several hundred men altogether must have signed their names, and a large number applied late, and have promised to be on hand again this morning.

THE QUARTERMASTERS.

The Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, Col. Pinckney, and the Spinola Legion, Col. Allen, have had 2,500 suits of clothing sent from the Quartermasters to their respective camps. Gen. Arthur is busy all the time filling the requisitions for clothing and equipments incessantly coming in to him.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Military Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District Committee met yesterday at the City Hall. The Chair was occupied by Senator Bradley. The object of the meeting was to confer with leading and recruiting officers now in the City, and to devise some means for quickly filling up the old regiments. Several propositions were made and resolutions offered and tabled. Col. J. H. Hobart Ward, Col. Pinckney, Capt. [illegible], and others gave their views on the matter, and stated what they could do to aid the Committee. Alderman Dayton suggested that under the direction of the Committee as at present constituted, an arrangement should be made with the officers then there to detail recruiting officers for the regiments represented. Mr. Blunt, Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Jacques agreed with Mr. Dayton, and the suggestion was adopted. Mr. Kelly offered a resolution to open two recruiting offices in each Ward, and deciding that the Committee and the officers of the regiments selected by them be invited to send officers to superintend them. This resolution was adopted. The Committee adjourned to Thursday.

THE COMMISSIONER OF ABSENTEES.

Mr. Simeon Draper, who has been appointed Commissioner for the whole United States to see to the return of absentees to their regiments, started for Albany last night for a consultation with Gov. Morgan. He goes from thence on a visit to the several Governors of Vermont, New-Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

THE POLICE AND DESERTERS.

The $5 reward offered the police for deserters, has made the force unusually active in the apprehension of all military loafers. A number were arrested and taken care of yesterday.

EXEMPTS.

There has been for several days a great rush to the County Clerk's Office of persons claiming exemption from militia duty. The labor of attending to applicants monopolizes the whole time of three clerks, and the number of papers filed average about 300 per day. The new order will largely increase this number, no doubt. Maj. Pinckney has enrolled a total of 36,000 *liable for duty in the county, and he regularly compares his list with that at the County Clerk's Office*, and marks off excuses made by those whom he has regarded as fit for service. Some of the excuses he has to record are very amusing.

ANOTHER MEETING AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Another meeting in aid of recruiting is to be held at the Produce Exchange on to-morrow, at 1 o'clock P. M. Generals Meagher and Sickles, and other eminent speakers, are expected to be present and address the meeting.

PATRIOTISM OF OUR MERCHANTS.

The following most patriotic offer, which speaks for itself, has been handed us for publication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We will pay $25 each to twenty men who will enlist in any of the regiments now in service. Men wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity will call at Nos. 33 and 35 Worth-street, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. Money to be paid when mustered into the service of the United States.

SUTTON, SMITH & CO.

CHANGE AT THE PARK BARRACKS.

We have often alluded to the bad effect produced upon recruiting in this City by the presence of military hospitals, and so many sick and wounded soldiers in our very midst. At length the authorities have taken hold of the matter, and we learn that the barracks are to be closed as a hospital, and reopened as the headquarters for regiments passing through the City to or from the war. The bedsteads and beds are to be removed, and comfortable bunks erected in their stead, and the whole place will be renovated and made to look fresh, cheery and attractive.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FIFTY DOLLARS ADDITIONAL BOUNTY FOR ENLISTMENTS IN REGIMENTS NOW IN THE FIELD FROM THIS CITY.

A special meeting of this Board was held at 1 P. M. yesterday, the President in the Chair, and three-fourths of the members present. The object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of offering an additional bounty on behalf of the City for volunteers.

After the reading of the minutes, Alderman Boole presented a series of resolutions, (see official report,) offering a bounty of $50 to any person who, within twenty days, shall enlist in any of the regiments now in the field that were raised in this City—said bounty to be paid by the Comptroller, and to be in addition to all other bounties offered by the State or United States. Accompanying the resolutions was an ordinance for effectually carrying out the same, all of which were laid over without debate, in accordance with the rule which prevents immediate action upon a measure involving an appropriation of money. There is no doubt of their passage at the next meeting of the Board.

A resolution by Alderman Mitchell was adopted making a call of nine members of the Board sufficient to convene a meeting.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a re*port embodying the result of the visit of the Sub-Committee to Washington, in reference to enlist*ments, the substance of which has heretofore been published. The report was adopted. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next, at 2 P. M.

WAR MEETING IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A REGIMENT OF COLORED MEN TO BE COMMANDED BY GOV. SPRAGUE.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Aug. 4.

There was an unusual assembly at the war meeting in Market-square this afternoon. Mayor Knight presided. The square was tastefully decorated. Speeches were made by Gov. Sprague, Lieut.-Gov. Arnold, Bishop Clark, President Sears, John L. Swift, Rev. A. L. Stone of Boston, George Redman and several others. For three hours the enthusiastic audience listened to the speakers.

Resolutions were adopted urging the President to use every constitutional means in his power to suppress the rebellion, declaring that we know only two parties—loyal men and traitors—and asking the Governor to add the enrolled to the active militia.

The announcement that a draft had been ordered by the Government, was received with loud cheers. Rhode Island is determined to do her part in fighting to the end.

Gov. Sprague has called on the colored citizens to form a regiment as a part of the quota of the State. He promises to accompany them to the field and share the perils with them.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Aug. 4.

Troops are pouring in from all sections of the *State by every train. The indications are that nearly* the whole quota of nine months' men will be raised by the 10th inst. Camps for the State troops are to be established at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Lancaster, in addition to the central camp here.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1862.

All policy holders in the above Company who may volunteer in response to the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, or who may be drafted into the service, (should that mode of obtaining recruits be resorted to,) are hereby informed that WAR PERMITS will be issued to them on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861.

Full particulars and explanations can be obtained on application at the principal office, as above, or from any of the Company's recognized Agents.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Glen Cove, on Monday morning, Aug. 4, MARY D. H. ALLEN, of this City, relict of the late Major John M. Allen, of Texas, in the 48th year of her age. Notice of funeral will be given.

BROWN.—Accidentally drowned, while bathing, at New-Canaan, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 2, CHARLES W. BROWN, son of Truman B. and Eliza B. Brown, aged 18 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 227 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CONRAD.—On Sunday, Aug. 3, BLANDINA TAPPAN CONRAD, widow of Henry Conrad, formerly of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry P. Marshall, No. 115 East 17th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

DANA.—In Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 1, Mrs. NANCY, widow of the late Samuel Dana, Esq., of Boston, aged [illegible] years.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 2, MARY BROWN, daughter of the late Wm. W. Graham.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M., and from St. Mark's Church, New-York, (10th-st. and 2d-av.,) at 4 P. M., without further invitation.

HUGHSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 3, at No. 255 West 22d-st., HELEN AUGUSTA, second daughter of Frederick and Anna J. Hughson, aged 5 years, 2 months and 10 days.

LEAVITT.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 3, ANGELICA P., widow of the late Jonathan Leavitt.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Geo. A. Leavitt and Henry M. Leavitt, and of her son-in-law, W. A. Ransom, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 146 2d-av., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

LYND.—At St. Croix, West Indies, on Monday, June 9, WM. M. LYND, of County Tyrone, Ireland.

LACY.—In Beaufort, S. C., on Saturday, July 19, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM SEYMOUR LACY, eldest son of George W. and Elizabeth Lacy, a member of Company I, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, aged 18 years, 5 months and 5 days.

MEADE.—In Richmond, Va., on Sunday, June 29, CATHERINE VOSS, youngest daughter of Drayton G. and Annie B. Meade, and grand-daughter of the late Joseph Sands, Esq., of Brooklyn.

MELLICK.—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Wednesday, July 30, of typhoid fever, Capt. SIMEON A. MELLICK, Troop B, First New-York Mounted Rifles, son of A. D. and Elizabeth D. Mellick, of Bergen Point, N. J.

The funeral services will take place from the house of his father, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 4½ P. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. The boats of the Central Railroad Company, Pier No. 2, North River, at 11:30 and 3:30 P. M. Those wishing to return to the City can do so by boat or by carriages that will be in attendance.

ROSE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 3, suddenly, IDA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Thomas L. and Sarah A. Rose, aged 4 years, 6 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 19 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 3, HARRY B. SMITH, youngest son of Chancy and Hannah M. Smith, aged 6 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 120 East 46th-st., New-York.

STILES.—In Utica, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 2, Mr. ALEXANDER STILES, of Flushing, L. I., of heart disease, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church, in Flushing, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. Persons from the City desiring to attend, may take the trains on the Flushing Railroad, connecting with the ferries from James-slip and 34th-st., at 9 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 3, LOUISA [illegible], wife of Theodore Townsend, of [illegible], in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, S. H. Mickle, Bay Lawn, Flushing, Long Island, on Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 11 A. M.

TURNER.—In Newport, R. I., on Friday, Aug. 1, of fever contracted near Richmond, Va., Capt. THOMAS BARTON(?) TURNER, Fourth Infantry, United States Army, son of Capt. Thomas Turner, of the United States Navy, aged 28 years.

VAN ALLEN.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 2, Mrs. MARY VAN ALLEN, in the 87th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, William Van Allen, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 Franklin-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

WESLEY.—In White Plains, N. Y., ELWIN, youngest son of A. C. and Sarah E. Wesley, aged 1 year and 1 month.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 366.—Aug. 4, 1862.
55, 60, 45, 35, 67, 16, 3, 38, 71, 27, 74, 73.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 367.—Aug. 4, 1862.
10, 4, 38, 29, 56, 6, 15, 50, 65, 30, 23, 40, 47.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 312.—Aug. 4, 1862.
52, 10, 13, 71, 15, 61, 8, 50, 24, 58, 67, 72.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 313.—Aug. 4, 1862.
1, 17, 32, 68, 52, 38, 51, 6, 20, 37, 12, 19, 71.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers [illegible] leading [illegible] Canada.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLES. [illegible] No. 44 Liberty-st., New-York.

DEAFNESS CURED.—READ THE FOLLOWING from a distinguished merchant in our City. It speaks volumes for itself:

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain and rumbling noises in the head, together with many other indications of a total loss of hearing. DR. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, 63 Southst.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 38 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

FRANKLINITE STEEL COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

The Franklinite Iron Ore cures both red and cold short qualities of iron. It may be used in puddling and blast furnaces, and it adds at least 50 per cent. to the strength of the product.

Contracts can now be made to deliver the Company's Franklinite Ore on the Morris Canal at Woodport or at Jersey City.

The Company's works are now manufacturing the genuine article of Brown Zinc Paint, known as the Franklinite Paint, which can be obtained of the authorized agents of the Company.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR, Superintendent.
Office of the Company No. 54 William-st., second floor.

HOT—HOTTER—HOTTEST.
"THE DOG STAR RAGES."
The sun pours a flood of burning rays—music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip to purchase ICE PITCHERS of LUCIUS HART.

JET BRACELETS,
NEW PATTERN,
JUST RECEIVED.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, near Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS EACH,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

A FAIR WARNING.—FOR THE PRESENT we shall continue to sell men's and boys' best 3 and 4-ply linen

COLLARS

at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50.) Also, an immense stock, new styles, very rich, Paris

NECK TIES

[illegible]

A MEETING WILL BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 6th August, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA AND LIVER COMPLAINT [illegible] SYRUP [illegible]

MILITARY.
[illegible] NEW BOUNTIES. [illegible] PAID.
[illegible] IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY,
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $2 A WEEK, given immediately to families.
Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.
$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.
Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.
One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men wanted for Company I, Spinola Legion, Col. W. [illegible] ALLEN.
Apply at No. 133 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. [illegible]
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her support. Now is your time to show to the world that [illegible] not require a draft within the United States to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, at the call of your country.
Fifty dollars cash will be paid [illegible] excuse on account of family [illegible] in addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.
$13 to $23 pay in advance.
$2 hand money.
Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forward all! Your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives and sons will meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. [illegible]
[illegible]
DANIEL C. [illegible], First Lieutenant.
J. H. GOODSELL, Second Lieutenant.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING WILL BE held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Burchard's,) of such as are interested in forming a company, [illegible] those enlisting, agree to discountenance [illegible] camp vices of profanity, intemperance, gambling, [illegible]
The work has been commenced under encouraging circumstances.
Capt. HOWLAND will be in attendance [illegible] information as may be desired. Office No. [illegible]
Addresses by several popular speakers may be [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 65 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good [illegible] early completion, and will be the first to [illegible] under the last call of the President. By [illegible] application at these headquarters, a few good [illegible] have men already enlisted, or who can [illegible] trol any, can secure positions, and every [illegible] nished them for recruiting their commands.
[illegible] W. B. OLMSTEAD, [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT DISTRICT, [illegible] County, July 14, 1862.
I BEG TO NOTIFY MY OLD FRIENDS, shipmates and fellow-soldiers, that I am duly authorized to raise a regiment in this District, and have [illegible] fairly. Communications will reach me addressed as above, or at Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.
A. VAN HORNE ELLIS,
Colonel Ninth Regiment [illegible]

MILITARY INSTRUCTION—DRILLS AND [illegible], 84 East 32d-st., near 4th-av., by Col. W. W. TOMPKINS. Daily from 9 to 12½ A. M., and from 2½ to [illegible] P. M. Evening Class, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 7½ o'clock. Artillery, Cavalry and Light Infantry tactics inculcated.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—PERSONS CLAIMING exemption from military duty under the new law can obtain exemption papers as required by the law without delay. Printed forms now ready. Fee [illegible]. Apply to H. H. RICE, Attorney and Notary [illegible], No. 237 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

MILITIA EXEMPTION.—AFFIDAVITS [illegible] exemption from militia duty all company [illegible] form prescribed by law, may be had of A. [illegible] DY, Notary and Commissioner, No. 152 Broadway, [illegible] Insurance office.

MILITARY EXEMPTS CAN HAVE THEIR exemption papers drawn, sworn to and filed, by calling on the subscriber. Printed blanks now ready. Must be done before Aug. 15. CHARLES NETTLETON, Notary Public, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

EXEMPTION PAPERS PREPARED.—THE new law requires all persons claiming exemption to file their proof on or before Aug. 15, 1862. SHELDON'S Bounty and Pension Agency, No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank, Room No. 4.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ANOTHER INTERESTING STORY FOR THE NEW-YORK SUN.
THE BUSH RANGER; OR, WILD LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.

The above story will be commenced in the New-York Sun TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Aug. 6, 1862, and be continued from day to day until completed.

It is a capital narrative of English Life and Habits in the remote stations of Australia.

Australia is well known as possessing one of the most attractive climates in the world, and its soil to be particularly fertile and desirable. Before its occupancy by the British, it was ranged over by bands of [illegible], similar to the Indian tribes of the North American Continent, who were adept in the chase of the kangaroo, opossum, and other small animals, and thus procured subsistence without difficulty. When the game of one locality had been hunted out, their light bark habitations were thrown down and abandoned, and another position sought. In this manner these wandering tribes passed over almost the whole of New South Wales, the different bands confining *themselves within the boundaries of the larger* rivers, or other well-known land-marks, beyond which they did not penetrate, except at the risk of war.

It is this exciting life with which the author is well acquainted, that forms one of the best and most interesting stories we have read, not interesting as a tale alone, but instructive, and conveying to the reader a fund of useful knowledge about Australia, not as pleasingly [illegible]. We cannot do our readers, nor their friends, a greater pleasure than to persuade them to read this tale, and they will find it something new, different and original from all that is gone before, and really worth their time and its own preservation.

The SUN is constantly publishing stories of great merit and interest, the value of hardly one of which does not exceed the cost of the paper for a year! While in the course of that period the subscriber to the paper is furnished with a dozen or more first-rate tales.

The SUN is one of the brightest and best of the leading daily papers of New-York. It has a circulation of nearly 60,000 copies. It contains all the news by telegraph and other sources, the same as the newspapers sold at two cents each, while the price of the SUN is but one cent per copy, or six cents per week. You can order it of the Carrier by sending word to the Publication office, or otherwise, and you can it take one day, one week, one month, a year, or your lifetime. You can buy it of the News-dealers on the same terms.

SUN Publication Office, corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

WHO ARE EXEMPT AND WHO ARE NOT.
The New Militia Law of the State of New-York, with all blank Forms, Returns, &c., &c.
Passed April 23, 1862.
Price, 25 cents. Published by
E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Stationers, No. 23 [illegible]
Sold by Stationers generally.

HEADLEY'S GREAT REBELLION.
Agents' Canvassing Books will be ready Aug. 6, 1862.
HURLBUT, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Hartford, Conn.

McCLELLAN—INSIDE AND OUT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

McCLELLAN—INSIDE AND OUT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

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McCLELLAN—INSIDE AND OUT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

McCLELLAN—INSIDE AND OUT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.—By one of our most popular authors. A thrilling, truthful history of the most gigantic of human struggles. Two royal octavo volumes, [illegible] pages each. Elegantly and profusely illustrated, and produced in the finest style of the art. It will be just the History for the people. Sold only by Subscription. Agents can secure exclusive territory, and commence their canvass at once. For terms, &c., address JNO. G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF BERGEN POINT, N. J.—At a special meeting of the Young Men's Association of Bergen Point, held at their rooms, on Sunday evening, Aug. 3, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have received the melancholy [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

Equity Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court—It Will Not Entertain an Equity Action for Less than Fifty Dollars.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Scofield vs. Van Vaughner et al.—This was a motion to dismiss the plaintiff's complaint on the ground that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction of equity causes for a less sum than $50.

The former Court of Chancery never entertained an action where the matter in dispute did not exceed $100. This was without the express sanction of the Legislature, which did not attempt to interfere with the rule, while it was provided by the Revised Statutes that the Court of Chancery should dismiss every suit where the matter in dispute did not exceed the value of $100. At the last session of the Legislature this provision was repealed, and the effect was to leave the Court without jurisdiction in such cases where the matter in dispute was less than $50, as before. The Court held that the former rule was revived by the repeal of the above provision of the Revised Statutes, by operation of law, and that the Supreme Court, as the successor of the Court of Chancery, possesses all of its powers. The Court thought the rule was a proper one, and that it should be preserved by this Court, and the motion to dismiss the complaint was granted.

E. H. Sherman for plaintiff; Ira O. Miller for defendants.

Covenants in Restraint of Trade—Injunctions and the Burden of Proof.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

James A. Shearman vs. Charles Hart.—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from doing business on the premises of the late firm of Shearman & Hart. The parties were partners in the lithographic business, but dissolved partnership on July 2, 1862. The partnership articles provided that neither partner should continue in business on the premises occupied by the firm for six months after the dissolution. Mr. Shearman accordingly removed to No. 37 Park Row; but Mr. Hart refused to abide by the agreement as alleged, and continued business at the old stand. After repeatedly requesting him to desist as claimed, Mr. Shearman commenced this action, and obtained an injunction with an order to show cause against its continuance.

The defendant put in an affidavit, asserting that the plaintiff had agreed that he might remain in the building. Plaintiff's counsel claimed that this was new matter in avoidance, and that he therefore had a right to put in an affidavit in rebuttal. For this he cited Windless vs. Bates, 2 Code Rep. 116, and Powell vs. Clark, 5 Abb. P. R. 73. After some argument, the Court admitted the affidavit offered, in which the plaintiff explicitly denied making any such agreement. The Court also decided that where defendant sets up a new matter in opposition to an injunction, the burden of proof is upon him; while, if he merely denies the plaintiff's statements, the burden of proof is upon the plaintiff. The decision on the main question was reserved. Walton & Sherman for motion; Bryan & Logan opposed.

Wanted—A Runaway Sister.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of Margaret Manning.—In this case, John Manning obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* to recover the possession and control of Margaret, his sister, a little child which he claimed to have supported since the death of her parents, some time ago. By his petition, it appears that, upon being recently corrected for a little bad behavior, Margaret ran off to her sister, and was apprenticed to one Mrs. Halsey. It was not alleged that Mrs. Halsey was not a proper woman to have the custody of the child. Upon being asked by the Court, Margaret stated that she preferred to remain with her new *friend*, Mrs. Halsey. Decision reserved.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Hendricks vs. Carpenters.—Motion denied with four dollars costs.

Bean vs. Judkins.—Order granted.

Gardiner vs. Ray.—Motion granted.

Van Zandt vs. Hallett.—Motion granted.

Rosswood vs. Rothschild.—Motion granted. No costs. See opinion with clerk.

Fox vs. Butler.—Order granted.

Same vs. Same.—Same order.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 11 bbls. Ashes, 25,316 bbls. Flour, 180 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 141,319 bushels Wheat, 166,642 bush. Corn, 4,437 bushels Rye, 2,535 bushels Oats, 2,530 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,126 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, and are now quoted at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in limited request at previous prices. Middlings 48½c.@49½c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$5; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 05
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 50

Southern Flour is unchanged. Sales 1,350 bbls., at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and steady. Sales 1,100 bbls., extra, at $5 20@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 25@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in pretty active demand for export, at steady rates. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 178,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 39@$1 45; Amber Western at $1 33; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 27@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 23; Milwaukee Club, $1 14@$1 21; Chicago Spring, $1 10@$1 17, and White Kentucky, at $1 54 ℔ bushel. Corn is in lively demand, and is firmer. Sales since our last, 212,000 bushels, at 55c.@57c., for shipping Mixed Western; *52c.@55c. for Eastern do.; 48c.@51c. for unsound do. do.*, and 56c. for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 73c.@74c. ℔ bushel; Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet at steady rates, including Canada at 46c.@48c.; Western at 45c.@47½c., and State at 48c.@49c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is inquired for, at 55c.@70c. for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand, at full rates, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at irregular prices.

NAVAL STORES—The principal sales, to-day, have been 40 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at $2 34 ℔ gallon, and 300 bbls. stained Rosin at $14 25@$14 75 ℔ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled, to-day, sales having been made of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $11 for Mess, and $9 50@$9 75, closing at $9 75 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 5¼c.@6c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is inactive. Sales 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8½c.@9½c., ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at full rates. Sales 150 bbls., at $14 25@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in request at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair demand, at 5½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 10 tierces Carolina at $7 75, and 200 bags East India at $6 50@$6 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been moderate, to-day's comprising 800 hhds., including Cuba at 8c.@9c.; Porto Rico at 8½c.@9c., and New-Orleans at 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. Market rather heavy. Refined Sugars are in demand. The Messrs. STEWART quote to-day: Best quality Loaf, 13c.; best quality Crushed, 12¾c.; Granulated, 12¾c.; Ground, 12¾c.; White—A, 12¾c.; Yellow—C, 11¾c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 30,000 lbs., on private terms.

WHISKY—has been in limited demand to-day, at 30c.@30½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet to-day, though rates have favored shippers. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@13½d.; Corn 12½d.@13d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s. 6d.@45s.; Tobacco, 35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s., Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, Wheat, in bulk, at 14½d. ℔ bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 4.

BREADSTUFFS closed generally quiet. FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady. White $1 40@$1 45; Red $1 30@$1 38. CORN firm, at 64c.@65c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY firm at 30c.@31c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR dull and inactive. WHEAT active. CORN dull. WHISKY steady at 29½c. COFFEE quiet and lower. PROVISIONS dull.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 4—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; sales all on private terms. CORN easier; sales at 42c.@43c. RYE, 63c.@64c. WHISKY quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 412,000 bushels Wheat, 166,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, —; Reading Railroad 29 13-16; Morris Canal 41; Long Island Railroad 16¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 46¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-16 per cent. premium.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 24
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 29
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Asia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 4½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (old Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS
FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS.

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 190 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED, MEDICAL PARTNER—FOR A highly respectable and lucrative specialty. The advertiser wishes to associate with a young, energetic, enterprising American physician, for a very interesting and remunerative specialty. Address R. O., Station D, New-York.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICE FOR SALE—Now doing a good business, in a flourishing village of some 5,000 inhabitants. To an active man it will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. Address NEWSPAPER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND SUPPER-ROOMS.—The lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 146 and 147 Bowery; newly fitted up and in perfect order. Apply at No. 148 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A TAPE-WEAVING FACTORY, for making all kinds of skirt tape and banding, all in good going order, in rear of No. 163 West 27th-st., third story; going by power.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOLLOWING houses, viz.: No. 130 West 34th-st., No. 55 West 28th-st., No. 326 West 22d-st.; also, No. 261 West 16th-st., No. 110 West 15th-st., No. 93 West 25th-st., No. 328 West 29d-st., No. 88 West 20th-st., No. 21 Hudson-place, (34th-st.,) No. 480 Hudson-st., unfurnished. Also, the large store corner Broadway and 42d-st., under the Broadway Hotel. Also, store No. 306 8th-av. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

HOTELS.

COMPAGNIE MOBILIERE DE PARIS.—THE GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, was opened on Tuesday, the 15th July. Travelers will there find 700 rooms and 70 salons, *magnificently furnished, at prices varying from 4f. to 30f.* a day. Five dining-rooms for tables d'hote, dinners à la carte, public or wedding dinners, and like the Hotel de Louvre, salons for fêtes. Attendance by day and night by waiters who speak all languages, and in the interior of the establishment there is a telegraphic office open day and night for France and abroad. Bath-rooms, coffee-rooms, divans, billiard smoking-room, &c.; reading-room, where the Paris and foreign journals and choice periodical publications will be found.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, in going from 2d-st. and Broadway, Williamsburgh, to the ferry, or from Grand-st. Ferry to Columbia-st., a ladies' CAMEO PIN. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 50 Columbia-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 398 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 184 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Library and Down-town Office will be closed on and after Aug. 11, and the Reading-room on and after the 18th, and will be reopened on the 1st September. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. PERCIVAL, Recording Secretary.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. C. BOWEN, Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A WELCH PROTestant servant, who has lived five years in a Brooklyn family, wishes a situation as above; is a neat, conscientious and efficient up-stairs servant; refers to the lady she has now left. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 249 1st-av., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to mind children and do sewing; understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 330 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family, and would take care of the milk and butter; no objections to the country. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a very respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 166 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG woman, lately landed, wishes a situation to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; can cut and fit for children, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a home. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, and bread; can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in the City or country; she understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $9 a month, City or country. Also, a thorough waitress and parlor-maid; can take entire charge of the dining-room; wages $7 a month. Call at No. 134 East 21st-st., for two days; best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of puddings and desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 330 2d-av., for one week, if not engaged, first floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to a respectable private boarding house without washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the milk dépôt.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. No objection to a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as good cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 15 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COMPEtent cook, by a respectable young woman; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objections to assist in the washing, if required; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable, middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook, in the City or country; understands her business thoroughly; good City references; will take the charge of a dairy if required. Call for two days at No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A smart, faithful, neat girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a respectable, competent servant, an excellent washer and ironer, obliging, economical and trusty; best of references, City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Situation wanted, by a neat and trustworthy girl, as kitchen servant, or will do housework in a small family; makes excellent bread and biscuit, and can wash and iron to please the most particular lady; is an efficient and desirable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN English Protestant woman wants a situation as above; is a good cook and baker of bread and plain pastries, an excellent washer and ironer; has nearly three years' reference from last employer. Apply at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, smart, tidy woman, in the above capacity; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will make herself useful. Call at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, smart, tidy woman, in the above capacity; is a first rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will make herself useful. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; understands meats, poultry and pastry; wages $7 per month; City or Brooklyn. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has got first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 370 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman wants a situation as laundress or cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 28 City Hall-place.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT nurse, of neat habits, kind and affectionate disposition, and great experience in the care of children, is desirous of obtaining a situation to take the entire charge of an infant; is very highly recommended by her former employer. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, or to take care of grown children; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; is obliging; has no objections to go into the country or to travel; is a good sewer; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 56 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young woman in excellent health. Apply at No. 95 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire for Mrs. MILLER.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only, by an American Protestant young woman, who is a first-rate seamstress and well qualified to teach children; has the best of City references, and *no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near* Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; can bring a baby up by hand; is willing and obliging, and kind to children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call at, or address to No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress in a family; has a knowledge of dressmaking, and is willing to make herself useful in a family; is fond of children; or to wait on an elderly lady; has no objection to go in the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call, for two days, at No. 362 7th-av., in the grocery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; no objections to the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 426 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to wait in a boarding-house, or to do chamberwork or waiting in a private family; good City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 167 West 13th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD City and country recommendations, wants a situation as general clerk and assistant book-keeper in any respectable business; will make himself generally useful. Address B. G., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY A young man, who writes a good hand and is an excellent accountant, a situation as clerk or porter in a wholesale house; is not afraid to work; best of City references given. Address E. H., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by ten years' reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to city or country. Can be seen for three days by addressing COACHMAN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 38 East 29th-st., at Mr. Smith's coach factory, or a note for T. C., at the above place, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 640 Broadway, City Market, or address COACHMAN, at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a young single man, a Protestant; is a steady and careful driver; has good reference from present employer. A note addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 206 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a competent man, who thoroughly understands his business; the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has lived three years and five months in his last place, and five years in his previous place; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Address T. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a Protestant young man; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived five years. Call at No. 232 Broadway, or address W. H. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, as coachman; has lived in the first-class families in this City; has lived 4½ years in his last place; has the best of City reference. Address B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, or No. 64 West 20th-st., in the private stable.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything connected with the business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to going to the country; has the best City reference. Send a note to J. B. D., No. 1,158 Broadway, corner of 27th-st., or J. B. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understand the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address F. H., Box 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; good reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a man who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended, for sobriety and careful driving; can give good City reference; has no objection to City or country; willing to be useful to his employer. A note addressed W., coachman, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, in town or country, by a steady man; understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City reference; any family who wishes to engage him will find him faithful and competent. Apply for two days, at No. 615 Broadway, in the fruit store, for J. M., Box No. 206.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, situations, the man as coachman and groom; the woman as experienced cook and willing to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly; no objection to the country; have the best of references from their last employers. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE BOY IN a store; one about 16 or 17 years of age, active, industrious, willing to work and make himself useful in every way. Address Box No. 3,913 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, AS waiter, in a private house, who understands every branch of his business thoroughly, and who will not object to living a short distance in the country the year round; best of references required. Apply to B, No. 62 5th-av. Hotel, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION (Scotch or English, who can play or sing, preferred) to assist in taking care of an invalid. To one who is strong and healthy, and about thirty years of age, a pleasant home and good salary are offered. The advertiser can be seen at the Astor House between 9 and 11 o'clock this morning. Inquire of the porter, at the ladies' entrance, in Vesey-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF PLEASING ADDRESS, and one accustomed to making change rapidly, with undoubted testimonials as to character and capacity. Apply to JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-st., from 2 to 6 P. M.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE COMPEtent to take charge of a retail store may apply at No. 305 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AN ELEGANT SEASHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Necessity compels a gentleman to offer his residence for sale at this unfavorable time, and of course the price expected is in accordance with the times. It is beautifully situated on a point of land nearly surrounded with tide-water, with pebbly shores. The waters abound with shell-fish of all kinds; shooting and fishing in the neighborhood, with the best of roads for driving. The mansion house is large and commodious and replete with modern conveniences. Stables and out-buildings for accommodation of all kinds of stock and poultry. Connected with the gardener's lodge is a large ornamental garden, laid out with graveled walks and ornamented with shrubbery. The entire place is in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation. Call at E. H. LUDLOW'S, No 3 Pine-st.

TO BE LET FOR A SHORT TERM OF YEARS—CEDAR GLEN—Situated about 1½ miles from Brantford, on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, with dwelling-house, stabling for 12 horses, and 56 acres of land. This superb mansion, which is one of the finest residences in Western Canada, is picturesquely situated in the midst of a park, on elevated land, forming the north bank of the Grand River. The house contains large sitting and dining rooms, two drawing-rooms and a library—a suite of seven best bedrooms, with dressing and bath rooms, water closets, &c. There are ample kitchens, store rooms, and every accommodation for servants. The cellars are unusually large and dry, and there is an excellent furnace for heating the premises. For further particulars apply to HENRY YATES, Esq., Brantford, C. W.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—IN the village of Tremont, 12 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large double house, containing eleven (11) rooms, beside kitchen and cellar, with about one acre of land, handsomely located on high ground, and improved in garden, lawn and shade trees, &c., &c. Price $3,200. Also, in Morrisania, near railroad dépôt, a neat cottage house of eight rooms and one acre of land, all in good order. Price $2,500. Both the above are desirable property, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools, and are offered at great reduction from cost, as the owner wishes to leave the country. Inquire on the premises, at Tremont, of JAMES CHARTERS, near the dépôt.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A FINE RESIdence, corner High and White sts., Orange, N. J., *belonging to the estate of Francis P. Sanford, Esq.* The house and grounds are in perfect condition. Especial care has been given to the culture of the finest fruit. Inquire on the premises, or of JEREMIAH MILBANK, No. 48 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A VALuable property, consisting of a dwelling-house and store, and dwelling over the store, in the central part of the village, three minutes' walk from the Long Island Railroad dépôt. Apply to S. SPRAGUE, No. 162 East 53d-st., or G. PRINCE, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murray-st. Terms per week, $6 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ONE OF THE PLEASantest Summer locations in Monmouth County, situate on the South Shrewsbury River; plenty of shade; good fishing and bathing; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. Terms moderate. Address Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.
S. S. WYCKOFF.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife and child, (3 years of age,) in a healthy location, within two hours' ride of the City. Address K. R. C., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, giving name, distance from dépôt or landing, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MRS. E. P. ACKERMAN, of Fishkill, can accommodate a few more persons with good board and a pleasant home during the month of August. For particulars address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMIly of four, including two children. A place on the Harlem or New-Haven Railroad preferred—not in a village, nor more than 1½ hours from New-York. Address J. P. T., No. 70 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT LONG BRANCH.—ONE or two good-sized rooms at a farm-house near the ocean; bathing on our own ground. Inquire of W. B. JACKSON, No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE season, for two ladies, small child, infant and nurse; 3 rooms required; state location and price per week, and address ELWOOD, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD AT MILton, Ulster, on the banks of the Hudson, by calling on or addressing Mrs. L. A. ORDWAY. Terms $6 and $8 per week.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a house with all the modern improvements and conveniences, to be in a healthy situation, between 14th and 30th sts., and 4th and 5th avs. Address, with particulars, and lowest rent, Box No. 1,682 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 36th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 15, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructers. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 258 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 16th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $37 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 12 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 18.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well-qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call. References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Englewood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructers exclusively engaged. Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 88 Murray-st.; and Mr. E. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Kingsbridge-road and 170th-st.—French is the language of the School. Daily tuition in French, English, Spanish and German. Collegiate course. Commercial Studies—Higher mathematics, surveying, chemistry and metallurgy, under the special direction of Prof. Estevey, Jr., Graduate Engineer of the Imperial School of Mines of Paris. Ample buildings, with 30 acres of ground, Laboratory and Mineralogical Cabinet. Boarders admitted during vacations. Reopens Sept. 7.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVEY, Principals.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars gratuitously. References—Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Profs. Boyd, Calkins, and Phelps. Harper Bros., Appleton & Co. Wanted, several superior lady teachers of music; salaries $600 to $700; teachers of music, English and ornamental, and teachers of French and music. Apply personally to SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.
AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A boarding and day school. The next term commences Aug. 4. Pupils can enter any time. Special attention is given to French. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; or address the Principal, Miss E. N. J. HARRISON.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal,
Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 26 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

A LADY MAY OBTAIN A PARTIAL OR complete medical education, at a reasonable expense, by addressing SURGEON, No. 221 6th-av.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PROFESSOR OF piano and singing; French gentleman for partial engagement near the City; lady for piano, singing, French and drawing in Female College, salary $750; French lady for music; lady for English branches, an Episcopalian may be preferred; French lady for Philadelphia; lady for English branches, Latin and rudiments of French; Professor of Natural Sciences; three Professors of Military Tactics; Governess for English, piano and singing; single French gentleman (Catholic) for French and Mathematics in Maryland. Personal interviews required.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A first-class young ladies' school near New-York or Philadelphia.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.
No. 25 North 4th-st., Philadelphia.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONable *qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials*, and of long experience in teaching, desires a position. Salary not expected. A cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of a truly skillful and reliable instructress for the solid branches, may find it to their interest to confer with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address E. V. M., Box No 126 *Times* Office.

$300 SALARY FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.—A preceptress wanted for the Palisade Institute, West Hoboken, thoroughly competent in all the English branches, to take charge of about forty pupils. A practical knowledge of music and French is desirable. References and testimonials, with name and address of the applicant, required. Address Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, Box No. 4,706 New-York City Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, thoroughly acquainted with the English, French and German languages, natural sciences, &c., wishes a situation in a college, or a similar educational establishment; highly favorable recommendations from prominent American gentlemen can be furnished. Address D. W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD address and education, and of model character, wishes to engage in some permanent employment as nursery governess, lady's companion, or to take charge of children; would go to Europe if necessary; best of references given and required. Address ALCIONE, Madison-square Post-office, for 3 days.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, WITH the highest references, wishes to make engagements in schools to teach the French, German and Italian languages. She desires to live with a private family where her instruction may be considered an equivalent. Address No. 406 West 23d-st.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches; City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 490 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ENGLISH LADY HAVING taken the house No. 68 East 26th-st., and repaired and furnished it throughout, is desirous to let some very comfortable apartments. All the modern improvements, and family very small.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER four very nice large and airy rooms with board to parties of respectability on reasonable terms. Call at No. 66 West 36th-st., before engaging elsewhere.

WANTED—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, OR room and bedroom, by a widow lady and daughter, 8 years old, between 14th and 34th sts., and west of 3d-av. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, A. H. L., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—A LADY WISHES BOARD for two or three weeks, in a French or German family living in the country; state terms, name and locality. Address B. B., Station D, Bible House.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION! [illegible]
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES,
and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($20,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.
GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE STOCK,
previous to the inventory.
BLACK SILKS at FORTY PER CENT. under regular prices.
BAREGES, GRENADINES and ORGANDIES, at half price.
Greatest attraction for the lovers of
FINE CHANTILLY LACE.
The whole stock of an importer to be sold within one month at a great sacrifice.
VEILS, SHAWLS AND FLOUNCES.
Such an occasion will never present itself again.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, plain and colors.
[illegible] best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

LADIES, THIS IS THE [illegible] nice-fitting dollar corsets, [illegible] stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, [illegible] worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices [illegible] advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold. [illegible] Nos. [illegible] Broadway [illegible]

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 40 Chambers-st., Aug. [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY. By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 4, [illegible] story, in the building of the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, corner of Centre and White sts., SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, a portion of the cargo of the steamer [illegible], consisting of 4,000 long Enfield Rifled Muskets, in perfect order—triangular Bayonets, 18 in., 58-100 in. bore, [illegible] fine make.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP [illegible].
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
The adjourned sale of the cargo of this ship will take place on TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.
Catalogues can be seen at the office of Hiram [illegible], No. 113 Wall-st. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.
Also, at the same place and time, [illegible] casks, 15 drums castor oil, cargo of [illegible]. Catalogues at the office of [illegible] Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE PHENIX SUGAR REFINERY, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn. MINER & SOMMERVILLE will sell at auction, [illegible] DAY, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of the Phenix Sugar Refinery, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, under foreclosure of chattel mortgages, the stock and fixtures of the above establishment, said to be the most complete of any of the kind in the United States. This sale includes entire appurtenances necessary for this business; has been in operation but little over a year, and is in the best working order in every particular; is replete with all the modern improvements in machinery, adapted to the successful working of the same, and offers unusual inducements to parties wishing to engage in this business. By order of CONDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Sale of the above described property postponed [illegible] Thursday, July 31.

The sale of the above described property is postponed to Monday, Aug. 4, at 12 M.

Sale of the above property postponed to THURSDAY, Aug. 7.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, chairs, [illegible] lounges, wardrobes, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, [illegible] bedding, mattresses, one Eureka sewing machine, &c., &c.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $40, $60, $80, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, [illegible] corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

WANTED—AN ALTO AND TENOR SINGER FOR an Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. Address E. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGE—COST $12,000—An elegant three-story house, built by day's work, and finished in the very best manner, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, E. D., in the most desirable location, near Bedford-av. Mortgage about $7,500, which can remain; for the balance will take country property, New-York State or elsewhere, with or without buildings thereon, or Stock, goods, or other available securities. An offer wanted. J. SEYMOUR, Att'y, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD farm in either Westchester, Dutchess or Columbia County, a first-class four-story and basement house, having all the modern improvements, in West 14th-st. [illegible] lot 25x103. Address, stating number of acres, improvements and location, (none other noticed,) to H., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

SEE THE GENERAL AGENT FOR AUGUST—FREE.
More than one million in property for sale, exchange, &c.
POST & WHITNEY, Real Estate Brokers,
No. 397 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, near Lafayette-av. three-story brown stone front, neat and convenient; built by day's work. Apply to HENRY TANEY, builder, No. 86 Washington-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A GREAT BARGAIN.—[illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF [illegible] For terms, etc., address Box No. [illegible], Louisville, Ky.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITuated half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board [illegible] per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.
DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

ARMY DAY AND NIGHT COMPASSES.—Every officer and soldier should have one. They are invaluable for night service. Wholesale and retail, by B. W. HUNTER, Optician, 169 William-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] ON ALL ISSUES. GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The new First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, which will be ready for delivery on the 6th August, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., are dated July 1, 1862, and carry interest from that date; this leaves the interest on the coupons from February and [illegible] to July 1, 1862, unprovided for. The undersigned [illegible] give notice that the interest due on the [illegible] of July, amounting to the sum of [illegible], to be paid on the Terre Haute and Alton coupon [illegible] Aug. 1, 1862, the interest for July being [illegible] new Bond; also the interest to July 1 on [illegible] the Belleville and Illinoistown road, dated [illegible], amounting to the sum of $32.33, will be paid [illegible] of North America, the interest for July and [illegible] embraced in the new bond. [illegible] of the First Mortgage Bonds, on adjusting [illegible] at the Railroad office, between the old [illegible] they have assigned and the new ones, will [illegible] the coupon for August or September, and on presenting this coupon at the Bank, the owner will be paid, for the Terre Haute and Alton coupon $33 17, and on the Belleville coupon $32 33. Payment will be made on and after the 6th day of August.—Dated July 21, 1862.
A. C. FLAGG, JOHN WILKINSON, } Receivers.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY and [illegible] MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, are notified that the new bonds of this Company, to be given in exchange therefor, will be ready for delivery on and after the 6th day of August, instant. Parties entitled to receive the new bonds will be required to execute the instrument of assignment of the old bonds in person, or by written power of attorney. The new bonds bear interest from 1st of July, up to which date the Trustees will pay the interest represented in the current coupons of the old bonds.
R. BAYARD, Chairman of Committee.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 40 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest [illegible] of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chambers-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current [illegible]. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

$2,000 TO LOAN—ON NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn improved property, for one or more years, at 7 per cent. Apply to Mr. KISSAM, No. 50 [illegible], or No. 162 West 13th-st., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES [illegible] Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., payable on the 21st inst. The transfer books will be closed from to-day until the 21st inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

[illegible] MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 28, 1862. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY [illegible], 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, AUG. 2, 1862. A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 28th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

[illegible] SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 [illegible], corner [illegible]. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 23, 1862. By authority of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved on the 17th day of July instant, notice is hereby given that the first day of September next is fixed and determined upon as the day on which the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," shall be put into practical operation; and any act or thing which in said act is required to be done on or before the first day of July, [illegible], in the year 1862 shall be done on or before the first day of September, 1862; and all parts of said act having reference to said dates of the first days of July and August, 1862, shall be taken and construed as having reference to the first day of September, 1862. Collectors and Assessors will be appointed, and whatever other things may be necessary to put the act into practical operation will be done before the date fixed by this notice.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin southeast corner Suffolk and Houston streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of South-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both [illegible] Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; on south side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between [illegible] and Houston streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, [illegible] JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

[illegible]

[illegible] NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums in July 1, 1861	[illegible]	
Premiums received since	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862		[illegible] 87
Losses and Expenses	[illegible] 43	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	
Re-Insurance, &c.	[illegible]	
Total		[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,[illegible] 04	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	100,467 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	[illegible] 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	106,875 79	$373,[illegible] 30
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,326 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		30,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		36,[illegible] 25
Total Assets		$1,000,[illegible] 60

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, Resolved, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABBRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL.

JOHN H. EARLE, President.
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALEX. [illegible] LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. B. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees of Palmyra [illegible], Plaintiff, against MATILDA C. BROWN, the wife of John G. Brown, and the said John G. Brown, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 20th day of May, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fifth-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly, and parallel with Twenty-fifth-street, eighteen feet, thence northwardly, and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, and through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, and thence westwardly along the same eighteen feet, to the place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.—Dated July 2, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 5th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 25, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
BEEBE & ROBINSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—DUTCHESS COUNTY.—JOHN AUSTIN, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN BURKART, surviving partner of JOSEPH BURKART, Senior, deceased, composing the late firm of "JOSEPH BURKART & CO." Defendants.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and four dollars and fifty six cents, with interest thereon as follows, to wit: On $110 74 thereof since August 4, 1861; on $150 thereof since August 15, 1861; on $117 30 thereof since September 24, 1861; on $107 33 thereof since October 5, 1861; on $163 thereof since October 12, 1861; on $112 63 thereof since December 19, 1861; on $36 thereof since November 16, 1861; on $100 56 thereof since December 23, 1861; and on $100 thereof since September 26, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated February 11, 1862.
WM. WILKINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Take notice that the complaint in the above summons named was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess aforesaid, on the 12th day of July, 1862.—To the above defendant.
WM. WILKINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy 15-law6wTu.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LEWIS B. BROWN, who will sign in liquidation.
LEWIS B. BROWN, J. M. COGGESHALL.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862.

Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and LAURENCE MYERS, Jr., become members of our firm from this date. The Banking, Exchange and Collection business will be continued as heretofore at No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.

J. M. COGGESHALL engages in the Flour trade, on his own account, at No. 9 South-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. NELSON & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. NELSON retiring from business. The remaining partners, WM. NELSON, Jr., and ALFRED NELSON, will continue the Shipping and Commission business, under the name of WILLIAM & ALFRED NELSON. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
WM. NELSON,
WM. NELSON, Jr.,
ALFRED NELSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business. Domestic and foreign specie, demand notes, land warrants, &c., bought and sold.
JOHN B. MANNING,
A. H. DE FOREST,
No. 206 Broadway, near Fulton-st.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me Mr. EDWARD F. GILBERT, under the name and firm of GEO. HERKIMER & CO. The Flour and Grain commission business will be continued at No. 109 Broad-st.
GEO. HERKIMER.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED 1823.) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

[illegible]

NAVY BEEF. NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the ninth day of August, at 12 o'clock, for supplying [illegible] Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn. The Beef must be from well-fatted cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the U. S. District Judge, District-Attorneys, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862. Proposals sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Guba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; sewer in Grand-street, from No. 485 to Sheriff-street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 32 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK. TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862. PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

[illegible] UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to
G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 25, 1862. TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Wednesday, August 6, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Forty-ninth-street, from near Ninth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to sewer in Forty-seventh-street.

In Grove-street, from sewer in Hudson-street to a point 170 feet east of Hudson-street; and

In Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.

For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862. WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir," and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers may apply for their pay, $100 bounty, and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 131 Canal-st., near Mott.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 188 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels, imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 20 per cent. below manufacturers' prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones. WM. S. [illegible] & CO., No. 388 Hudson-st.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] EXPOSED! [illegible] HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided solely to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp. [illegible] Agent New-York, [illegible] JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently, and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. F. HOLLICK, AUTHOR OF THE "MARRIAGE GUIDE," &c., and Lecturer on Physiology and the Origin of Life. Office, No. 589 Broadway, New-York City. Hours, 10 till 2, daily, except Sundays.

Dr. H. attends only to those peculiar cases of Nervous and Parental Debility and decay, or natural imperfection, explained in his books and lectures.

N. B.—Persons in the country should especially observe that Dr. H. never leaves New-York City. Those who wish to address him by letter, should direct "Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 New-York City Post-office."

Some of the most curious and important cases are explained in Dr. H.'s "Facts for the Feeble," which will be sent gratis, and post-paid, to any address.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY [illegible] with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from [illegible].

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesemar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $2. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. [illegible] to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $1 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 18 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

MRS. WOODS, DOCTRESS, is consulted by ladies with entire confidence. Remedies for neuralgia, piles and obstructions. No. 256 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, [illegible]. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

First Cabin, from ... $110 to $155 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $60.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First and Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-rooms—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $40.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Chief Cabin ... $150
Second Cabin ... 80

FROM BOSTON.
Chief Cabin ... $125
Second Cabin ... 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamship EDINBURGH will be dispatched from New-York for LIVERPOOL, as an extra steamer, on WEDNESDAY, 6th of August, and will carry a limited number of passengers.
JNO. G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA ... SATURDAY, Aug. 2.
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... SATURDAY, Aug. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY, Aug. 23.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL ON THE 5th AUGUST. CABIN PASSAGE ONLY, BY THE SPLENDID CLIPPER SHIP NONPAREIL, B. G. GREEN, Commander.

This celebrated clipper ship has unrivaled accommodation, and is a desirable conveyance for cabin passengers, having made the passage in thirteen days, (13.) Apply to
THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., No. 15 Broadway,
or to Capt. GREEN, on board, at Pier No. 8 N. R.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, August 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

For passage, Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 9. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $83 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 35 and $125; Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 267 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the [illegible] line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract [illegible].

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, HOYT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection via New-Haven—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The accommodation train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. The Mansion leaves Christopher-st. at [illegible] and [illegible]; Spring-st. ... at [illegible] and [illegible]; Dey-st. ... at [illegible] and [illegible]; [illegible] Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4. Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT NEW CHAMPION, now lying at Albany. Said steamer is 220 feet long, 30 feet beam, 8¾ feet hold; has a 44-inch cylinder, and 10 feet stroke. Inquire at the Propeller Line Office, Pier No. 20, foot of Dey-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 266 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 34th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Consultation free.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS. The finest troupe, the most talented and popular, consisting of [illegible] RIFFERT, Miss MARIA BOULARD, [illegible] BOULARD, lately returned from a four years' tour around the world.

No company has ever received such universal commendation from the Press as this. Instance the following:

"The entertainments of the Alleghanians is one of the most agreeable ever given in this City."—*N. Y. Tribune.*
"They are all good musicians."—*Boston Journal.*
"Their music is decidedly fine."

They give their entertainments every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and every evening, at a quarter before 8, consisting of songs, ballads, duetts and quartettes, sentimental, pathetic and comic.

Mr. F. STOEPEL will also introduce his Newly-invented PIANO-FORTE of WOOD and STRAW.

Mr. ALFRED BURNETT, COMIC DELINEATOR, will also appear in his inimitable performances.

LAST WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL, THE LARGEST LADY IN THE WORLD. 8 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 620 lbs.

NED, THE LEARNED SEAL. He plays the organ, kisses his Keeper, shoulders the musket, shakes hands with the ladies, throws them kisses, &c.

DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS. AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c. &c.

Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, [illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON. Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY. The coolest theatre in New-York. Triumphant success of the celebrated GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE. Second night of YOUNG AMERICA. THE WORLD'S WONDER. GABRIEL in his great character of SIMON. TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, 1862, will be performed, first time, the screaming pantomime of SIMON'S MISHAPS.
SIMON, the Footman ... GABRIEL RAVEL.
To conclude with (second time) THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
A LA DOFARO ... by ... YOUNG AMERICA.
The entertainment to commence with the favorite Farce of FORTUNE'S FROLICS, in which the Dramatic Company will appear.
Change of performance every evening.
With the exception of the Press no free list.

WALLACK'S. Entrance on Broadway and 13th-st. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. FRA DIAVOLO REPEATED. CARD.—The immense success which attended this beautiful burlesque during the past fortnight, the houses nightly increasing in numbers, suggests to the management the policy of its repetition on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS. It will be given on those evenings for positively the two last times, in conjunction with a YANKEE and IRISH piece, in which Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE will give their famous delineations. MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, [illegible] FRA DIAVOLO AND LORD FLANIGAN.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE. TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, 1862, First night of a new play, (by a gentleman of New-York,) called LOOK OUT FOR THE DRAFT. First appearance of MISS EVELINE CLARE, from the English theatres, who will appear as JULIANA in the HONEY MOON. Mr. FLEMING as DUKE ARANZA.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
George Christy and J. N. Briggs ... Lessees and Proprietors.
George Christy ... Stage Manager.
J. N. Briggs ... Business Manager and Treasurer.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5. The laughable Farce of Schemmerhorn's Boy—George Christy as Julius Schemmerhorn. The famous Quartette, Reeves, Morland, Bray and Corwin. The champion Clog-Dancer, R. SANDS. A Grand Matinée every SATURDAY, at 2, for ladies and children. Admittance 25 cents; no half price except for children to Matinée only. Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 BROADWAY. 514 Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.
HENRY WOOD ... Sole Proprietor and Manager.
The Best Ventilated Hall in the City. IMMENSE SUCCESS. INCREASED ATTRACTIONS. ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. MONDAY, Aug. 4, and every evening during the week. THE GREAT CONGRESS OF ARTISTS, WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Eph Horn, Charley Fox, Frank Brower, Cool White, [illegible] Doors open at [illegible] o'clock. Admission [illegible].

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN. NEW FACES AND NEW FEATURES. MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS. THE MAGIC STAR. THE PANTOMINE OF SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD. SECOND APPEARANCE OF M. DENIER. SECOND APPEARANCE OF YOUNG MADIGAN. SECOND APPEARANCE OF MASTER C. MADIGAN. SENORITA CUBAS, THOMAS BAKER, COSTA, THELEUR, XIMENES, WHITOFF, BONZANI, LOUISE TOURNAIRE, &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY. This superb collection of Paintings is again open for exhibition at the old Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. This is the finest Gallery of Paintings in the country. The pictures are all for sale. For any information in regard to price, terms, &c., address JAS. W. WARD, Secretary Inst. Art, No. 548 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!! "ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE." Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M., at 3:30 P. M. Through tickets to and from Rockaway, Stage Coach, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, two hours.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Monday, [illegible] 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from [illegible] st. station. For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 1, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with trains. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class passengers board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the [illegible], will take the 5:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot of [illegible], E. R. Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons; [illegible] at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset; at 3:30 P. M., for Greenport; at 6 P. M., for Farmingdale. On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, [illegible] at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations; [illegible] excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at [illegible] P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., via [illegible]: 6 A. M. Mail for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M. Express, for Buffalo. 8 A. M. Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M. Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M. Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M. Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. [illegible] P. M. Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and [illegible] and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and [illegible] and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catharine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend, and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS. Trains leave at 7:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; [illegible] A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:30, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at [illegible] 8:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will commence the regular annual session on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in its Room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts. The election of officers for ensuing year will take place on THURSDAY, the 7th inst. Poll will be open from 9 to 10 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at No. 21 Avenue D, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance of every member is particularly requested.
LEWIS H. WATTS, President.
ISAAC HICKS, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

THE [illegible] OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Progress of the Gubernatorial [illegible].

ANOTHER DASH AT HAMILTON.

Three Field-Pieces, Two Howitzers, Camp Equipage and a Number of Prisoners Captured.

A Reconnoissance Toward Kinston.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

The Gubernatorial election is attracting universal attention throughout the State, and growing hotter and hotter, as the first Thursday (and not the second Thursday, as the *Tribune Almanac* has it) of August approaches, the day on which the citizens of the State are to vote for a Governor, State Senators and Members of the House of Commons, (as the lower branch of the Legislature is called.)

Soldiers in camp, (wherever they may be, in or out of the State,) vote on the Thursday before the first Thursday in August, (being the 31st and last day of July.) The returns from the camps must reach the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of which the voters are residents, within twenty days after the day of the election. Three freeholders, of the respective companies, under the direction of the commanding officer, shall hold said elections, according to the laws of the State, and make returns of the same within the twenty days aforesaid. Soldiers absent from their [illegible] or their companies, and passing through this State, may vote wherever they may find themselves on the day of election. Citizens of any county in the State may vote for Governor in any county in which they may be found on the day of election. These are the liberal provisions of an ordinance passed by the Sovereign Convention at its last session, which enables the voter of this State to exercise the elective franchise wherever he may be.

You can form no idea of the intense excitement which this very peculiar canvass has brought about. Not only have the papers of South Carolina and Virginia entered into the arena, but the politicians of those States, including many from the Cotton States—at the head of whom is JEFFERSON DAVIS himself, who is announced to speak at Raleigh on the eve of the election, in favor of the Democratic candidate, WM. JOHNSON, the leader of the disunion party—have taken up the cudgel.

This State has been under a cloud ever since the rebellion broke out—so much so, that the rebels have been obliged to keep Georgia and South Carolina troops stationed in all parts of North Carolina, while the North Carolina troops were taken elsewhere. Now the rebels attempt to cap the climax by endeavoring to install a South Carolinian, who is the "clear quill" of secession, as ruler over this conservative old State. The South Carolina papers are extravagant in their praise of this spurious citizen of North Carolina, who emigrated to his native State, South Carolina, many years since, but has endeavored to claim a nominal residence in this State, on the ground that he has spent the Summer months at his country residence in the mountains of North Carolina.

The Democratic Secesh candidate for Governor of this State, Mr. JOHNSON, owns some property in Charlotte, Mecklenburgh County, which joins on to South Carolina, from which place (the County seat) he has built a railroad to Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, of which road he is President, and within the past two years Mr. JOHNSON has extended this road to Statesville, N. C., which is fifty miles from Charlotte, where it connects with the North Carolina Railroad, which is now the most important railroad in the South, if not in the United States, as it is the backbone of the rebellion. Hear what the Iredell (N. C.) *Express* (a supporter of Mr. JOHNSON) says about it:

"But to return to the 'South Carolina' road, which, according to the Raleigh *Standard*, compromises Mr. JOHNSON as a true North Carolinian. *But for this road how could hundreds of thousands of soldiers been passed to Virginia, and the vast military stores for the defence of the South? It is a great national highway of the largest importance to the Confederate Government*, as well as to the people of this State—and Mr. JOHNSON and his associates, who built the road, are deserving of the gratitude of the country and of North Carolina in particular."

This important admission of the *Express* is too true. It is the principal thoroughfare of the so-called "Southern Confederacy," by means of which all of their troops and stores can have a safe and uninterrupted transportation to and from Richmond. The *Express* estimates that *over seventy thousand* Confederate troops have been carried to Richmond during three weeks over this road. If the reader will take a glance at the map he will see that the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad extends from Columbia, S. C., to Charlotte, Mecklenburgh County, N. C., thence to Statesville, Iredell County, N. C., where it connects with the North Carolina Railroad, which has several branches into Virginia; the two most important are Danville and Weldon, over which routes troops and stores are being poured night and day into Richmond. From Columbia, S. C., there is a complete connection by railroad with all the principal roads south.

But to the approaching election. The Whig or Opposition candidate for Governor, Col. Z. B. VANCE, is being denounced in the most emphatic manner by the ultra rebels, for having allowed his name to be used for this office in opposition to the "true Southern gentleman," Mr. JOHNSON, "whose patriotism to the South is, if anything, something more than human, while he, VANCE, must admit that, notwithstanding he is at the head of a regiment, *mostly old Union men, he is, with his men, regarded with suspicion, and no doubt justly so by the Confederate Government*." So says the Iredell (N. C.) *Express*, which paper is strongly in the interest of JOHNSON, DAVIS, & Co. Mr. JOHNSON, with the leading lights of secession from South Carolina and Virginia, including many prominent traitors from the Cotton States, are stumping this State against the Opposition ticket, which has but few, if any speakers in the field, while VANCE remains with his regiment in Virginia, giving the approaching election very little attention apparently, so confident is he and his party of success.

The Iredell *Express*, in sending a shot at the Opposition candidate, says: "We shall expect soon to hear that the *Standard's* ally at Newbern (meaning the Newbern *Progress*) has nominated Col. VANCE, and that BURNSIDE's soldiers will vote for him, in consideration of the important services which the *Standard* is rendering the Northern Government." The same paper also speaks of Col. VANCE as the "Northern" or "Federal" candidate for Governor.

The bitterness with which this canvass is conducted surpasses anything of the kind ever witnessed in this State. The Democrats have supposed that by securing the services of the leading lights of secession to stump this State in favor of their candidate, they were sure to succeed. In this step, I am rather inclined to think they have made a mistake; for, by bringing such champions of secession as TOOMBS, YANCEY, WIGFALL, Gov. PICKENS of South Carolina, PRYOR and JEFFERSON DAVIS, who are now on the stump, working night and day for the Democratic candidate, Mr. JOHNSON, into the field, they have shown their hand, and excited a terrible turmoil among the old Whigs and Quakers throughout the Old North State, who are coming out from the mountains and valleys as of old, to oppose the Democratic ticket, which, to them, means everything that is terrible and wicked.

In this State the distinction between the Democrats and Whigs has been kept up to the present day, and instead of uniting on secession, or any other question, the two parties find themselves further and further apart as the contest progresses. If secession was the greatest blessing that North Carolina could possibly accept, and if it was taken up and advocated in advance by the Democrats, the Whigs or Opposition party could not be induced to indorse the dogma. There are one or two other reasons which can be assigned for this issue of Union and Disunion which appears to have a real existence in this State, to the astonishment of the Northern people. First, the Democrats, who were in power in this State when the secession programme was first broached, took the entire credit of taking the State out of the Union, and as soon as it was accomplished, they attempted a fatal thing for their cause when they endeavored to whip the powerful Whig element into the traces of secession. And, secondly, when Gov. ELLIS, instead of conciliating the Whigs, as was done in other States, by giving the prominent men of that party important positions in the "new Government and its armies," distinctly informed the leaders of the Opposition Party that he would not sign a commission which appointed any Whig in this State to a position in the army, or to hold any civil or military position of any kind; assigning it as a reason, "that the party opposed to secession could not be trusted."

This policy, as a natural consequence, only widened the breach between the Democrats and Whigs, or in other words, between Secession, which represents the former, and Union, which represents the latter; and finally, after a bitter contest of nearly two years, the two parties, with all their old vigor and strength, find themselves arrayed against each other as of old—the issue of Union or disunion. And what is remarkably strange, there are no personalities, so far as the candidates are concerned; therefore, the issue is not a preference of men, nor any State improvement, but fairly and squarely an issue against the "corrupt clique of DAVIS & Co., and the South Carolina heresy," as the Raleigh *Standard* boldly alleges.

It may be said that there is no Union sentiment in North Carolina. Why, then, are opposing candidates in the field for Governor and members of the State Legislature? Why do the Democratic papers throughout the State charge the Whigs with being the "Union Party," with an "old Union man for a candidate?" Why is it necessary for TOOMBS, YANCEY, PRYOR, and even JEFFERSON DAVIS, to come here and take the stump for the disunion candidate? Why this uneasiness on the part of these gentlemen? Can it be possible that there is any truth in the assertion made a short time since by the Raleigh *Register*, (the leading disunion organ of the State,) "that there exists a secret conspiracy in this State among the leaders of the Opposition Party to secure the election of an old Union man for Governor, and Union members of the Legislature, in order to vote North Carolina back into the Union as soon as the Confederate army is driven out of Virginia?" Why such a bold assertion if there is no truth in it? And why the fears of the disunion leaders from other States, who are now assisting their candidate in this bitter and important strife? And, finally, why should there be any political issue in this State, when there is none in any other? Or, if there is no Union sentiment here, why are not all parties united on disunion, as in other rebellious States? Why any issue at all, if all are of one opinion in regard to secession? Why these emphatic and bold charges from the disunion papers, and why this opposition to the so-called President DAVIS by all the Opposition papers and orators throughout the State? Perhaps there is no Union feeling in the Old North State, no love for the Federal Government among these old Whigs. The 7th of next month will determine.

To illustrate the feeling between the Democrats and Whigs in this State, I will relate a little incident which came under my notice the other day while in Washington, Beaufort County, a strong Whig locality. Mr. BROOKS, a leading merchant in Washington, who is an old Whig politician, in addressing some of our soldiers, said:

> "You have not come here to fight and make war on the institution of Slavery, or any of the rights or privileges of the South. No, gentlemen, you are fighting against the Democratic Party, against which war has been declared. And in fighting against that party and their principles you fight against treason, corruption, and everything that is damnable and mean. It was the Democratic Party in the North who urged the South to resist the Administration of President LINCOLN, and who were also to take up arms in defence of the South. This is the treason that you are called upon to put down, inaugurated as it was by the Democratic Party."

This but reflects the feeling which throbs in the breast of every Whig in the Old North State, and all the logic in the world cannot make them think differently. Hence this bitter and malignant opposition to JOHNSON, and his Democratic supporters in this State, who will find that they are largely in the minority on the first Thursday of August next, when it is predicted that the Democratic Party and secession will both be overthrown in North Carolina. So far as Newbern is concerned, or any other stronghold of Democracy, there is but little or no Unionism. The love for the Union is confined to the Whig counties and Quaker districts, from whence we shall hear in thundering tones.

There has been another brush at Hamilton, on the Roanoke River, since the engagement and victory of the 9th inst. Commander C. H. FLUSSER, of the *Commodore Perry*, who, in the absence of Commodore ROWAN, has command of Albemarle Sound and all the rivers emptying into it, made another reconnoissance up the Roanoke, as far as Hamilton, the other day, on learning that the enemy were attempting to refortify that point. Our fleet, consisting of the *Commodore Perry*, Capt. FLUSSER; *Gen. Putnam*, Capt. HOTCHKISS, and *Shawsheen*, Capt. WOODWARD, ascended the river at a very rapid rate and in a very quiet manner, and when within a short distance of the point where the rebels were at work, and before they were aware of our approach, a company was landed from each of the gunboats, with howitzers, sidearms, rifles, who by a hasty and well-executed movement effectually surprised the rebels, who were a full regiment strong. They broke and run in the most precipitate manner, believing that the entire Burnside Expedition was after them, as one of the prisoners said. A large number of prisoners fell into our hands, together with their camp equipage, commissary stores, some two or three howitzers, three field pieces, a quantity of ammunition, private papers, and some twenty cavalry horses. And all of this without the loss of a man on our side. The enemy did not lose a man, as our sailors could not get within gunshot of the rebels, who were too terribly frightened to even look behind them. The new fortifications which they were constructing were again destroyed, as well as the obstructions in the river, which had been replaced. Now the route is again clear to Weldon, which point our fleet may visit before the next mail reaches you.

On Friday night last the camps were thrown into no little excitement on learning that one of the guards, named GALVIN, of Company C, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, had been shot. The excitement soon became universal among the troops, and rapidly spread among the citizens of the town, some of whom became alarmed in regard to their own safety. It appears that this is the third attempt, on the part of some treacherous individuals who have been prowling about our camps, to shoot our sentinels. In less than no time, the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, *who do guard duty for the city, were under arms*, and at the spot where GALVIN, the sentry, was shot. He was hit in the thigh, but shot at the assassin twice and captured one or two persons implicated, before he received assistance.

The block of buildings from whence the shot came was surrounded by the regiment and thoroughly searched; many suspicious characters were arrested and sent off to jail.

Gen. FOSTER, though it was late at night, was on the ground with his Staff, including the Provost-Marshal, Col. KURTZ, with his regiment. Gen. FOSTER gave orders to Col. KURTZ to raze to the ground every house, fence and tree in that vicinity, and where the sentry was shot to erect a gallows, on which the assassin was to be hung.

On the next morning, Gen. FOSTER's orders were carried out in the true Oriental style; buildings and fences were hewed to the ground after the families were removed, in the presence of a great multitude of troops and citizens. The assassin has been caught since, and I understand a public exhibition of hanging will take place in a day or two, in the presence of the entire department, which will doubtless convince the traitors that shooting sentries who are guarding their property is rather dangerous business.

For some time back, a movement inland has been expected by the army under Gen. FOSTER, who is now chief in command of this department.

On Friday night last, a reconnoissance in force was made in the direction of Kinston, an important post half-way between here and Goldsboro, on the railroad leading inland. The expedition was under command of Col. LEE, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Acting Brigadier-General. The force consisted of the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-fifth and Seventeenth Massachusetts, Ninth New-Jersey, Third New-York Cavalry Regiment, and Capt. BELGER's Rhode Island Battery. The expedition pushed on rapidly, taking the enemy everywhere by surprise. Their pickets were driven in, in confusion, and the rebel force this side of Goldsboro rushed to that point, which is some sixty miles from Newbern, expecting a general attack. A few of the enemy's pickets were captured, and the expedition, having gone as far as it was ordered, returned to Newbern, having accomplished more than was expected.

On Monday last another dash was made on Batchelder's Creek, at French House, between Tuscarora and the river on the Neuse Road, which is some fifteen miles from this city. This point is the headquarters of a noted band of guerrillas, and also a rebel cavalry company. Early in the morning, long before day, Capt. SANFORD, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, with part of Companies H and D of this regiment, made a successful dash at this nest, breaking it up most effectually, killing two and wounding two more of the enemy, capturing eight prisoners, nineteen good cavalry horses, all equipped, and a large number of other trophies, without losing a man.

FORTRESS MONROE AND POINT LOOKOUT.

A Trip to Point Lookout—Hints About Rebel Spies—The Hospitals at Point Lookout—A Query About Locating Hospitals—Secesh Prisoners—Activity at Fortress Monroe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 3, 1862.

After the departure of yesterday's mail-boat from Fortress Monroe, Dr. GILSON, our new Medical Director at Fortress Monroe, being about to make a visit of inspection to the hospitals of Point Lookout, kindly invited me to accompany him, an offer which I gladly accepted. We started at 6 P. M., on board the swift and beautiful boat *Ariel*, Capt. JOHN DALY, and had a most delightful trip. The *Ariel* is one of the greatest favorites here, and is the boat on which Gen. McCLELLAN came to repose his wearied frame at Harrison's Landing, on the 2d July—after the terrible week before Richmond—and accompanied by Gens. PORTER, VAN VLIET, MARCY, and others. It was also on board this vessel that Gens. DIX and HILL arranged about the exchange of prisoners. In the course of conversation with Capt. DALY, a gentleman as intelligent as he is affable and polite, I obtained information regarding sundry suspicious movements, of regular occurrence in these parts, and which it may be well for the proper authorities to investigate. Capt. DALY assures me that boats are in the habit of plying constantly from the Maryland to the Virginia side of the Potomac River, between Leonard's Town, in Maryland, to a place called Lower Machotic, or Machodic Creek, (I am not sure of the orthography, as I find no such place on my map,) on the Virginia shore. At or near this place, the distance across the Peninsula formed by the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers is only 12 miles, to a place called Tappahannock, on the south bank of the latter river, and thence communication is easily had up this river with Fredericksburgh, or direct across the land, with Richmond itself—a distance of only 40 miles in a bee line. Capt. DALY, only a few nights ago, saw a suspicious-looking canoe creeping across his path, and says he had a strong desire to seize it, but desisted, from not having authority to risk the detention of parties who might, after all, prove to be peaceful and loyal citizens. Would it not be well for a trap to be laid to catch the spies and traitors who are undoubtedly constantly conveying intelligence, by this and other routes, to the enemy? There is every reason to believe that a daily postal communication is *as regularly kept up between Washington and Richmond as between New-York and Philadelphia*, and so long as this continues, to attempt to war successfully against this rebellion is like attempting to hold water in a sieve.

Point Lookout is a very lovely spot, at the extreme northern point of the mouth of the Potomac River. As a watering place it could scarcely be excelled, and it is no wonder that it has, for a long time past, been considered as one of the most favorite and fashionable Summer resorts, especially for the upper-tendom of Maryland. It is, at present, used entirely as a hospital, the picturesque rows of long one-story frame buildings, with their neat little verandahs and projecting door-heads, forming one of the most delightful residences for our sick soldiers.

It was pleasing, in going through these buildings, to mark the extreme care, attention, and cleanliness which pervaded everything. Among the nurses were a number of Sisters of Charity, with their large snowy white headdresses, administering comfort to the helpless, and the whole scene was rendered doubly impressive by the beautiful calmness of the Sabbath morning. This point has only been occupied as a hospital since the 4th of last July, the recent large influx of sick and wounded having rendered it necessary to extend our hospital accommodations; and Gen. DIX, under advice and with the cooperation of Dr. GILSON, having selected this spot as one of the most salubrious that could be found in the region. There are about 470 patients in the various hospitals here, and most of the sufferers are doing well under the care of skillful and attentive medical officers, Dr. WAGNER is the Senior Surgeon, Capt. J. M. LUCAS the Post Commissary, and Capt. EDWARDS the Quartermaster.

Although no one can visit the hospitals at Point Lookout without being charmed with the intrinsic beauty of the locality, and the splendid management that is everywhere observable, it is a question open to very serious consideration whether the *seaside is the proper place for a hospital at all*. I pretend to no medical knowledge myself, but I have conversed with so many eminent physicians who *should* know all about the subject, and they give such straightforward and excellent reasons, that I am perfectly convinced the seaside is *not* the place.

Without entering into any learned disquisition, it is sufficient to know that any place adjacent to the sea is subjected, more or less, to humidity in the atmosphere, and that humidity promotes suppuration, the very thing which we want to avoid most in case of wounds. The same thing may be said of all pulmonary diseases, which are, after all, nothing but suppuration of the lungs. That some kinds of patients are benefited by a change to the sea air, there can be no doubt; but physicians best skilled in such matters assure me that those with gunshot and bayonet wounds are not among them; and, in any case, the change is not beneficial to one who has been, for any length of time, located in the vicinity of the sea. The true philosophy of change of air is to remove a patient to a climate as different as possible from the one in which he has been prostrated or has contracted any disease. Thus, while a sick soldier from the interior may, perchance, be benefited by removal to the seaside, another, who has become ill near the sea *should, at once, be transferred to some hilly and healthy region of the interior. This is a question* of great importance, and well meriting the attention of the proper authorities; the more so as it is said to be in contemplation (in addition to the large hospital now being erected near the old "Chesapeake" here) to erect others at Point Look-out, on a grand scale, and one at Craney Island for 2,000 patients. The broad question to be considered is, whether—in any case—some healthy mountainous region, easily accessible by railway or water communication, is not preferable to the finest locality that can be selected by the seaside. What say the Doctors?

OLD POINT—4 P. M.

The *Adelaide* came in this morning with upward of thirty Secesh prisoners, in charge of the Eighth Company of the New-York Seventh Regiment. A large steamer is also in crowded with reinforcements whither bound deponent hath naught to say.

Old Point is as busy as a hive of bees, though I am not at liberty to say where they are going to swarm. Our gallant leader, Gen. DIX, you may believe, is no drone among them. I saw him, yesterday, running about the wharf with all the eagerness and agility of a youth of sixteen, giving multitudinous orders, and in the broiling sun, with a military hat on instead of a straw one. To a gentleman of his advanced years, this is forgetting his own safety in his zeal for his country's, and it would be wise for some friend and well-wisher to whisper as much to him.

We have burnt the houses and cut away the woods opposite Harrison's Landing, where the enemy were molesting us. An order came this morning, at 2 A. M., instructing Wagon-master FULTON to prepare and send off 60 wagons—an order which, with his usual energy, was immediately attended to. NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The steamships *Baltic* and *Atlantic*, and another steamship, name unknown, came up the Hampton Roads this morning, and anchored abreast of the fort. They have on board 3,000 rebel prisoners from Fort Delaware. The [illegible] from Fortress Monroe have been on board the vessels, and cared for the sick and wounded, of whom there are several hundred. They selected from them such as were not able to return *via* City Point, and thence by land to Richmond, and placed them on a transport, to go up the river till they meet the rebel transport, which will take them to Richmond by water. Gen. PETTIGREW, of North Carolina, and Col. DRAKE, of Mississippi, are among the prisoners. They are to be exchanged.

The steamship *Belvidere* arrived at noon, to-day, from New-York, with a load of horses, which are to be discharged at Fortress Monroe, as the vessel draws too much water to go up the river.

The mail-boat from Harrison's Landing brought down seventeen rebel prisoners, to-day. Last night there were two regiments of regulars sent across the river, opposite the landing, who cut all the trees away on the ground where the shelling was done the night before, and burned all the buildings on what is called the Ruffin plantation. The regulars destroyed everything in that vicinity that could shelter the rebels in their night operations.

Nothing new has been heard from the gunboats, to-day, which are up the river.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 3.

About 25 rebel prisoners arrived here from Baltimore this morning. They are going up the river to be exchanged, and came here under guard of a detachment of the Eighth Company of the Seventh New-York Regiment.

The mail steamer arrived at 3 o'clock. There is no news from our fleet on the James River or the *New Merrimac*.

EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

A Disgraceful Attack Upon a Tobacco Factory.

Four Hundred Irishmen Attack Five Men and Fifteen Women and Children.

AN ATTEMPT TO BURN THE FACTORY--ARRESTS

Culpable Negligence of the Police Authorities.

The contest provoked by a certain portion of the secession Press at the West, which resulted in a riotous attack by Irishmen upon the negroes in Chicago and elsewhere in that section of the country has been duly imitated by a portion of the Press of this city, until at last their teachings have culminated in a similar result. The first overt act was committed last Saturday night, when some colored women and children employed in the Sedgwick-street tobacco factories were hooted and stoned by a party of Irishmen, but without doing any serious damage. Yesterday afternoon, however, a systematic attack was made by a party of between four and five hundred Irishmen upon WATSON's tobacco factory, at the foot of Sedgwick-street, and with splendid success. The factory is a large three-story brick building and devoted exclusively to the manufacture of tobacco. At the time all the employes present were colored persons—twenty in number—five men and the balance women and children.

The mob approached the place screaming like infuriated demons, and crying out, "Kill the d—n naygurs," "Burn the naygurs," and other elegant parts of speech. The factory was surrounded, and bombarded with stones and brickbats, and almost every pane of glass in the building was broken, when the inmates retreated to the upper story. The negroes kept the excited mob at bay for nearly an hour on the stairway, and fought with desperation, until finally one of them was seized and dragged outside, where the mob went at him in bloodhound fashion, and would have carried out their threat to kill him, had not the crowd been so great that only a few of their blows reached the victim. At this juncture a Police force arrived, and the negro who had been so badly beaten was forced back into the building for protection. But this was not accomplished until the Police used their clubs freely. The mob had filled the whole lower part of the factory, and seeing the Police interfere for the protection of the inmates, their leader, a man named PATRICK KEENAN, the keeper of a low groggery in Columbia-street and candidate for Alderman in the Sixth Ward, gave directions to fire the building. A pot of tar was upset in the lower story, a quantity of wood was placed over it, and fire was applied. It commenced to burn briskly, and but for the almost superhuman exertions of the Police, the building would have been burned and the lives of the employes, who had crowded into the upper story, must have been sacrificed. While the Police were engaged in extinguishing the fire, the stones and bricks thrown by the mob, to use the words of one of the officers, "rained upon them in showers," and several of the force were severely injured. The Police finally extinguished the fire, and after awhile dispersed the crowd, which, at one time, numbered several thousand persons.

The first notice of the threatened attack yesterday was given to Capt. HOLBROOK by Officer OAKES, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, who sent the reserve corps at that station to the spot. The Deputy Inspector of Police was notified, and soon after the reserve of the Forty-first Precinct, under Capt. SMITH, and the reserve of the Forty-fourth, under Capt. POWERS, were on the way to the scene of action. They arrived there, as also did the Deputy Inspector of Police, when the mob had CHARLES BAKER, the colored man before alluded to, in their power, and were endeavoring to kill him. The fight between the Police and mob for awhile raged furiously, and several on both sides were seriously injured. Officer BURNS was injured by a brick striking on the side of his head. Officer DONNELLY was struck on the head with a brick. Officer OAKES and others of the Forty-third Precinct were injured. The following named rioters were arrested and committed for trial: Patrick Keenan, the leader, Michael Meagher, William Morris, John Long, Richard Baylis, Thos. Clark, Joseph Flood, Elias P. Welder.

CHARLES BAKER, (colored,) while defending the stairway, accidentally hit Officer DONNELLY, and subsequently was arrested. A number of other participants in the riot are well known, and will be arrested to-day.

When the excitement had subsided Deputy Inspector of Police FOLK told the employes of the factory that they could go to work and be protected, but the women and children were badly frightened, and were very anxious to get home, where they went under protection of the police.

The negroes in LORILLARD's factory, on the same street, to the number of fifty, took the advice of a citizen, and went home before the disturbance had ceased at WATSON's factory.

The police authorities had been notified that an attempt would be made by Irishmen to drive the negroes from all work in this city, and they knew that a portion of the New-York and local Press had been indirectly urging such an onslaught. More than this, the police of the Forty-third Precinct ought to have known, and probably did know, that an attack upon these factories was contemplated, and had proper precautions been used, Brooklyn might have been spared the disgraceful affair of yesterday.

Relief for the Families of Soldiers.

GERMAN FESTIVAL AT JONES' WOOD.

Yesterday a very handsome Festival and Concert again enlivened the beautiful recesses of Jones' Wood. The New-Yorker Sing Academie, assisted and sustained by the New-York Turnverein, the Singing Clubs Arion, Rheinische Saengerbund, Uhlandbund, the Turner Liedertafel, the Sing Academie Maennerchor and NELL's celebrated orchestral band, organized and conducted a *fête* for the benefit of the families of sick and wounded soldiers in the service of the Union which will long be remembered with satisfaction by those who participated in its innocent pleasures. The festival commenced in the afternoon with a series of musical performances by the different clubs whose booths and tents were tastefully decorated with the banners of the Societies, and the American and German Republican national colors. Meanwhile, thousands, in despite of the August sunshine, enjoyed waltzes and quadrilles on the spacious dancing floors. Then followed a [illegible] amusing sports, [illegible] climbing, [illegible] gymnastic feats by the Turners, &c., and in the evening a superb concert, embracing the following programme: WEBER's Jubilee Overture; The Chorus of Houris, from SCHUMANN's "Paradise and the Peri," executed by the ladies of the New-York Sing Academie; a [illegible], by KUFFER, in which the Rheinische Saengerbund, the Uhlandbund, the Turner Liedertafel, and the Sing Academie Maennerchor united; A Hunting and Harvest Chorus for the Four Seasons, by HAYDN, performed by the male and female chorus of the Sing Academie; and the Steuben National March, by KAUFFMAN, dedicated to the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V., sustained by the entire musical force.

After this brilliant entertainment the Turners gave their celebrated "Pyramid" performance and a magnificent tableau representing the thirty-four States, under the ægis of the Goddess of Liberty and surmounted by the shade of WASHINGTON, the whole scene illuminated by Bengal lights. This concluded the scenic display. Company E, of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., commanded by Capt. [illegible], assisted in the tableau. A grand ball followed and occupied the remainder of the night. The whole affair was a success.

THE JAMES ISLAND BATTLE.

Wounded Federal Prisoners from James Island, Now at Charleston, S. C.

The following list of wounded prisoners in Charleston may be relied upon as entirely authentic, though, for the sake of certain parties, whose safety would be endangered, we are not allowed to name the compiler or its means of transmission. Most of the names were at first reported missing, and subsequently, after communication by flag of truce, as "killed." The list will bring joy to many a nearly broken heart:

List of Wounded National Prisoners taken by the Confederates at the Attack on Lamar's Battery, James Island, June 16, 1862, and in Marie Hospital, Charleston, July 17, 1862.

SEVENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Jas. A. McMullen, Co. A—spine; died June 18.
Orderly Serg't Geo. Rogers, Co. C—arm and chest.
A. Campbell, Co. C—slight; healed and sent to jail.
Andrew Robertson, Co. E—hip.
Joseph Curry, Co. G—thigh.
Joseph Bowker, Co. H—breast.
James Laughland, Co. H—breast.
James Smith, Co. H—thigh; sent to jail July 14.
Joseph Weston, Co. H—arm.
Henry West, Co. I—throat.
Frank Chamberlain, Co. I—slight; sent to jail.
H. Baugen, Co. I—slight; sent to jail.
John Sneadon, Co. H—slight; sent to jail.
Daniel McDonald, Co. H—slight; sent to jail.
C. H. McReady, Co. K—body and arm.
Henry Marshall, Co. K—thigh; sent to jail July 14.
Geo. Campbell, Co. K—hip and neck; sent to jail July 14.
Francis Wright, Co. K—thigh and scrotum.

EIGHTH MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

A. J. Thurston, Co. A—sent to jail.
Capt. Gilbert E. Pratt, Co. B—left loin and leg.
Samuel McVeigh, Co. B—leg.
Henry Flanigan, Co. C—hip.
E. S. Brooks, Co. C—arm and shoulder.
Solomon Wolf, Co. C—head and leg.
First Lieut. A. Cottrell, commanding Co. E—thigh.
Corp. Fred. Ewell, Co. E—head; died June 21.
Lester Keefer, Co. E—thigh.
Geo. W. Shook, Co. E—hip and leg.
Sergt. J. M. Bessmer, Co. F—body; to jail, July 14.
Emmett Cole, Co. F—breast and foot.
Wm. O. Barrett, Co. F—slight; sent to jail.
Wunderlick and Brown, or McKenzie, Co F—died June 17.
Bedeller Lash, Co. F—died June 18.
Jas. A. Francisco, Co. G—arm.
George Case, Co. G—head and breast, died June 23.
A. Y. Jones, Co. G—leg, died June 20.
E. S. Dart, Co. G, leg—thigh amputated.
A. V. Overton, Co. G—arm and knee.
O'Brien, Pease and Armstrong, Co. G—slightly; sent to jail.
Perry Brown, Co. H—knee.
E. Hall, Co. H—both legs.
John Sedelmeyer, Co. K—leg.
Wm. Noble, Co. K—leg.
Chester McGraw, Co. K—leg.
Alonzo Hirsch, Co. K—slightly; sent to jail.

TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Patrick Miller, Co. B—hip, died June 24.
John McNamee, Co. C—leg and chest, died July 8.
Capt. Andrew J. Lawler, Co. D—thigh.
Hugh Gallagher, Co. D—died June 19.
Patrick McCarty, Co. D.
Sergt. Wm. E. Kerrigan, Co. H—shoulder.
Corp. Thomas Daly, Co. I—hip.

THIRD NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Wm. H. Merrill, Co. B—thigh, died July 2.
Eugene Cadoreth, Co. C—hip.
G. D. Carr, Co. E—back, died June 27.
A. G. George, Co. H—back.

SEVENTH CONNECTICUT.

John T. Holmes, Co. D—knee; died June 29.
Charles Gilbert, Co. E—leg; died July 8.
Sergt. Fred. R. Jackson—left arm amputated; doing well.

ONE HUNDREDTH PENNSYLVANIA.

W. R. Somers, Co. H—knee.

There are said to be some 30 prisoners taken, regiment unknown, and sent directly to Columbia, S. C.

Alleged Capture of U. S. Paymasters.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 4.

Latest Memphis advices mention rumors prevalent there of the capture of eight National Paymasters by the rebels, at Humboldt, Tenn., including JACOB A. CAMP, GARDNER, COON, HANNA, ZOUBU and HAMILTON, with an aggregate of $1,800,000. Army circles here give the rumor no credence.

The Case of John N. Johnson, the Alleged Rebel Lieutenant.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 4.

The preliminary examination of JOHN N. JOHNSON, recently arrested in Roxbury, charged with treason in having served as Lieutenant in the rebel army, took place to-day. The evidence was declared sufficient to hold defendant for trial.

AURORA BOREALIS.—One of the most startling and magnificent displays of the Aurora Borealis, or "Northern Lights," ever witnessed in this latitude, arrested the attention of thousands last night. The first glow of this beautiful phenomenon was noticed about 9 P. M. Commencing on the northern horizon, it, in the course of an hour, overspread the greater surface of the heavens, extending in long streams of wavy effulgence to the zenith, and thence to every quarter of the compass. Bars of dense black vapor appearing about 10 o'clock, intercepted the display, and about midnight, when the light was brightest, surrounded the entire horizon with a bank of gloom that heightened, by contrast, the beauty of the pearly light that for many hours continued to flit to and fro over the unobscured portions of the sky.

BENEFIT OF MESSRS. A. H. DAVENPORT AND COLLIER.—Messrs. A. H. DAVENPORT and J. W. COLLIER take a joint benefit on Friday evening at the Winter Garden. Mr. DAVENPORT has the desirable faculty of always providing for his patrons on these occasions an attractive entertainment, and of invariably insuring a crowded house. For this particular benefit he and Mr. COLLIER will issue a programme of unusual interest, and will have the assistance of a host of volunteers. Amongst others, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL has been prevailed upon to appear once more in "Fanchon."

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 683, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Vigorous War Measures—Good Prospects of Recruiting in all the States—Belle Boyd in Custody.

CONCERNING DRAFTING—Its Process and Provisions—National and State Laws on the Subject—Who are Exempts and Who are Not—A Complete Survey of the Whole Subject.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT—Phi Beta Kappa Society—The Commencement Exercises—Degrees Conferred, &c.

THE CINCINNATI WAR MEETING—A Tremendous Turn-Out of Enthusiastic People—Speech of Gen. Lew. Wallace—A Letter from Gen. Rosecrans Read, &c.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—What has Happened in Gen. McClellan's Command—Full Details of all Events from our Special Correspondents.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—The News from Gen. Pope's Command—His Advance to Culpepper Court-house.

THE SITUATION—A Letter from "Veteran Observer."

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

REVIEWS OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INTERESTING [illegible]

A PAGE OF [illegible] ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both [illegible] and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from [illegible], many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

For the variety and interest of its contents, this number is unsurpassed.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—[illegible] Stevens, Mrs. G. W. Holt and child, H. Hack[illegible] and family; J. H. Brown and wife, Mrs. P. G. [illegible] and three children, Mrs. A. McKeon, C. C. Hay[illegible], Smith, S. Buchrach, H. Unger, Mrs. [illegible], S. Osino, J. Young, H. Steinberg and wife, [illegible] English, Capt. W. C. Stone, Mrs. S. L. Davis, [illegible] O. Starr and wife, S. Rosenthal, Mrs. Hobron and [illegible], Miss Tozer, C. Schmidt, G. H. Crocker, wife and family, G. O. Fairfield, Mrs. J. S. Stevens and two children, W. Sperry, wife and two children; [illegible] Mead, Capt. [illegible], S. Paine, H. Reed and brother; D. W. Mulford, Caroline, William and Lizzie McDougal; E. Hubbard, C. Brig[illegible], S. W. Coburn, E. Morse, J. A. Hunter, [illegible] Wright, H. L. Cushing, S. A. [illegible], H. Knoepfel, J. Derbyshire, J. H. White and wife, [illegible] Berg and wife, C. Ebbinghaus, D. Dandson, [illegible], U. S. N., Mrs. E. G. Furber, Capt. Austin, E. B. [illegible] Forte.

In ship Havelock, from New-Orleans—Mr. [illegible] and wife, C. Fox and 2 children, Dr. J. Wiene, J. Goldlow, M. Kane, lady and 2 children, J. Hilderbrandt, Mrs. M. A. Rodgers, Miss Page.

In bark Sam Shepherd, from Cardenas—A. [illegible], H. Jones, A. Estelles, Mrs. C. Steinbeck, Miss [illegible].

In ship Statesman, from New-Orleans—P. [illegible], lady and 2 children, Mr. Ronbell and lady, and [illegible] in the steerage.

In barkentine Young America, from New-Orleans—E. Hocking and lady, C. D. Cameron, lady and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 08 | Sun sets.... 7 12 | Moon sets.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 56 | Gov. Island.. 3 38 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 4.

Cleared.

Ships Esmeralda, York, London——; [illegible], London, Snow & Burgess; Ocean Ranger, Allen, Havana, H. Trujillo & Co.
Bark C. Nichols, Blanchard, Rio Janeiro, [illegible] & Chase.
Schooner Emma Tuttle, (Br.,) James, [illegible].
Sloop Deep River, Hoyt, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall July 28, with treasure, passengers, &c., to D. B. Allen.
Steamer Benson, Dunney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer [illegible], Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Ship Havelock, (of Boston,) Young, New-Orleans July 22, with sugar and cotton to master.
Ship Montezuma, Manchester, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast to Southard, Wright & Hussey.
Ship Hornet, Mitchell, Philadelphia 2 ds., with [illegible] of soda to Lawrence, Giles & Co.
Bark Mercy Ellen, Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar July 18, and the Bar 21st, with hides to Haybeck & Halsey. [illegible] Am. vessels.
Bark Golden Rule, Whittlesey, Aspinwall [illegible] ds., in ballast to J. F. Joy.
Bark West Wind, (of Westerly,) Bolger, Port Royal [illegible] ds., in ballast to I. B. Gager & Co.
Bark Sam. Shepherd, Jewett, Cardenas July [illegible], sugar to J. O. Ward.
Bark Pilgrim, Lewis, Key West 10 ds., to H. [illegible]. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.
Bark Quincy, Hooper, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.
Bark Mary C. Dyer, Wolfe, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.
Bark J. N. Herrick, Green, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.
Bark Houston, Shaw, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.
Bark Vivot, (Span.,) Ros, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to Rivera & Hall. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.
Brig Amazon, (Br., of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Parker, Sagua [illegible] ds., with sugar and molasses to master.
Barkentine Young America, Collins, New-Orleans July 22, with sugar to Roberts & Williams. Sld. in co. with barks Pamelia Flood, for New-York, and J. R. Davis, for Philadelphia.
Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Holmes, [illegible], July 3, with ground nuts to W. W. De Forest & Co.—vessel to H. D. Brookman & Co.
Brig Mischief, (Br., of Nassau,) Tampico July 4, with goat-skins and grass to M. Echeverria. Left no Am. vessels.
Brig James Carey, Coale, (of Baltimore,) Fisher, Cumberland Harbor July 19, with sugar to Merrill & Abbott.
Brig Randolph, (of Boston,) Hallett, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.
Brig [illegible], Gray, Ponce, P. R., July 24, with sugar to Waydell & Co.
Brig Nebraska, (of Bath,) Thompson, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to C. C. Duncan & Co.
Brig San Miguel, (Span.,) Sanchez, Cardenas 12 ds., in ballast to order. Anchored at Quarantine, all well.
BELOW—One ship and two barks.
WIND—Sunset, S. W., and light.

Spoken, &c.

Catherine—schr., hence for Newbern, N. C., [illegible] Aug. 3, Chincoteague Light bearing N. W. 20 miles.
Mary—ship, from Boston for San Francisco, June [illegible], lat. 26 21 S., lon. 31 56 W.
Nightingale—bark, from New-York for Valparaiso, April 18, lat. 6 N., lon. 28 45 W.
[illegible]—ship, for San Francisco, June [illegible], lat. 20 S., lon. 31 30 W.
Wm. H. Wall—bark, hence for New-Orleans, Aug. 3, Barnegat Light W. S. W. 9 miles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA PALE,
BURTON,
AND
PALE AND AMBER
STOCK ALES.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS relieved within one hour after a dose of six or eight BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
They carry the morbid humors out of the system, and require no extra care or attention as to diet or otherwise. BRANDRETH'S PILLS always reduce the power of disease, and perseverance will cure.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NO. 294 CANAL-ST., N. Y.
Sold also at NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE, and by all druggists.
N. B.—GET NEW STYLE BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

A. J. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITE, ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 34 Cortlandt-st., comprising, in part, of men's, boys' and youths' grain, thick, kip and calf boots. Also, women's, misses' and children's shoes of all kinds, and a large invoice of stock goods.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a girl; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; Protestant preferred; must bring good references. Apply at No. 2[illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 9 and 12 A. M. this day.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain board in a private family in Brooklyn where he can enjoy pleasant society and the comforts of home. Address, stating terms, &c., NEW ENGLAND, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.